

The London and
China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

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PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Oct. 4.
JAPAN—Yokohama	July 6	Aug. 19	Aug. 30*
Yokohama	—	—	" 26*
Yokohama and Hogo	—	—	" 26*
Hongkong	—	—	" 15*
Nagasaki	—	—	" 7
CHINA—Peking	—	—	" 14
Tientsin	—	—	" 11
Chefoo	—	—	" 4
Nanchowang	—	—	" 14
Hankow	—	—	" 15
Foochow	—	—	" 19
Shanghai	July 6	" 15	" 18
Amoy	—	—	" 22
Swatow	—	—	" 15
Formosa	—	—	" 22
Amoy	—	—	" 23
Swatow	—	—	" 25
Hong Kong	15	" 21	" 25
Canton	—	—	" 25
Moan	—	—	" 25
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila	6	" 10	" 23
COCUIN-CHINA—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	" 24
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	" 28
HONOLULU—	—	—	—
Lahaina	—	—	" 14
Savannah	—	—	" 18
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	" 28
Samaring	—	—	" 26
Sourabaya	—	—	" 21
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	Aug. 3	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Kuala	" 3	Aug. 30	" 3
CRYLON—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	" 13
Colombo	—	—	" 12

THE MAILS, &c.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Batavia cable is interrupted. A special steamer has been put on to carry messages until the cable is repaired.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Shanghai: Mr. J. Thurnburn. From Penang: Mr. Boncers.
Per F. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Oct. 12.—
From Yokohama: Mr. Tanabe and Mr. Kamei. From Shanghai: Lt. A. R. Creagh,
Mr. S. Brown, Mr. H. Kong, Mr. C. P. Penny, R. N., Mr. Guilbert, Mr. R. W. Rand, Mr.
Hawkins, Mr. Rott, Mr. Lingpoore: Mr. Vickers, Cap. aus Nachtigal, Brotherton
and R. e. nell. From Penang: Captain J. Hatchell, Mr. F. Reichler, Mrs. Kroll and
servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Dymnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Ibert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandaole and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eschazier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Mrs. Schellens, Miss Mourschick, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod, Mrs. Smreding, Mr. and Mrs.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. B. Russell, Miss E. B. Chalmers, —To Ceylon: Capt. Hawley, Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. F. Hana, Capt. N. B. Smith.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Gaile: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Tratancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

Per steamer *Sarpelson* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Sept. 29.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield. To Shanghai: Mr. Davidson, Mr. W Davidson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. Alford.
Per steamer *State of Alabama*, from London, Oct. 6.—To Singapore: Rev. J. Murphy, M. A., Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Robert Anderson, Mr. M. Surawongse, Mrs. Leuzomer and nurse and two children. To Hong Kong: Mr. Arthur Kiesel, Mrs. Voucher. To Shanghai: Mr. Charles Oswald Luddell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. G. Fountain.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

It is said that the Lighthouse Department will be made a branch of the Home Department.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the examination by torture of political prisoners is allowed only in the temporary Courts of Justice in Kiushiu.

The German corvette *Elisabeth* is to go on another errand of mercy. A German subject is lying ill somewhere up north, and the mission of the *Elisabeth* is to find and bring him to Yokohama.

An accident happened to the British barque *Semantha*, at Yokoska, on the 9th August. While some boilers were being discharged from her the mooring chain broke, and she went ashore close to the Arsenal. She was hauled off when the tide rose.

The wrecks *Roaring Sailor* and *Catharina* were sold by auction on the 3rd August at Messrs. Bourne and Co.'s Auction-room. The former was bought by Captain Bryant, her late master, for the sum of 2,000 dollars. The Danish barque *Catharina* was purchased by Japanese for 725 dollars.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds, in command of the Asiatic United States Squadron, has left for home on sick leave. He went on board the *City of Peking* on the afternoon of the 12th August, and on his barge leaving the *Tennessee* he was saluted with a discharge of fifteen guns from the flagship. On the 13th Aug., as the *City of Peking* steamed out of the harbour, the salute was repeated.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a communication from the Japanese Agents in Korea to the effect that a treaty

has been completed with the Korean Government relative to the treatment of the crews of vessels wrecked upon that coast.

The fifth regiment of the *Shinsen-rio-tan* has been disbanded, and three hundred and fifty of the men at once received their travelling expenses and returned to their homes.

Speaking of the prospects with regard to the civil war, the *Japan Mail* of the 25th August, says:—

The last ten days seems to have brought unvarying success to the Imperial forces, terminating with the fall of Nobeoka and the utter route of Saigo and his troops. According to native accounts over ten thousand of the insurgents have surrendered since the taking of this last stronghold, while Saigo and Kirino, accompanied by a few of their most devoted followers, have broken through the Imperialist lines and made their escape to parts unknown. Still all would not seem to be over as far as regards fighting. The latest reports announce that hostilities are expected to recommence in Owake *ken*, and it is also feared that Kumamoto will again become a battlefield. From the statements that come to us from the native papers it is impossible to arrive at any clear idea of the present state of affairs, and useless to hazard conjecture. It is quite possible that large scattered bodies of the insurgents will be enabled to keep up a guerrilla warfare for some time to come, but there can be little doubt that, for the present, the worst is over. There is again rumoured agitation in Tosa, and the following prominent men of that province have been arrested and sent to Tokio for examination. Kataoka Kenkichi, the writer of the famous *Risshisha* Memorial; Iwasaki Naga-akira, Hiroda Nobutake, Ikeda Osuke, Tani Shigeki, Nozaki Masatomo, Ogasawara Tadatomu, Ikezoi Yoshiyu, Midzuno Tsurasaburō, Mayeno Masanaga, and Yamada Masayemon. The coast of Bungo is also being carefully watched, probably with a view of preventing the escape of Saigo or any of his followers into Tosa.

The above-named paper pays the following tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Purcell, whose death is announced:—
DEPARTED FROM THIS WORLD UPON THE 20TH DAY OF THE 8TH MONTH, THE STORY TELLER OF "OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD."

This is the heading chosen by their graceful writer, for the last of those sketches, which by their delicate humour and tender pathos have so often charmed the readers of this journal. Like his own bright creation,—the Old Story Teller,—Theobald Andrew Purcell has passed away, and the words he wrote above an imagined grave but a few weeks ago may now stand above his own. Our own words are too poor to express the regret that we, in common with his many friends, feel at his early death, and we fall back on those which closed the last page of the final chapter of his sketches. "We have lost a beloved friend. Hand in hand with him, it might be said, we trod our path in life. A dull and common-place round at best, but immeasurably so deprived of his good company."

In commenting upon the judgment in the case of De Bussche v. Alt, the *Mail*, speaking upon the alleged custom as to taking over the vessel at a minimum price, and the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor upon it, says:—

We may add that it is impossible to conceive of such a custom coming into existence as would sanction such a transaction, and difficult to conceive that a court of law would pay much attention to any evidence alleging such a custom. We quite agree with the Vice-Chancellor's exoneration of Mr. Alt from all moral blame in the matter. It was under an erroneous impression, possibly created or strengthened by the action of Messrs. Gilman and Co., that Mr. Alt acted as he did, and we do not for a moment doubt his good faith throughout the entire transaction.

The statement of traffic receipts at the Yokohama Station for the week ending Sunday, 19th August, 1877, is as follows:—

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$3,431.67
Merchandise, &c.	810.78
Total	\$9,242.45
Miles Open, 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	\$3,124.81
Merchandise, &c.	719.19
Total	\$3,844.00

The *Japan Mail*, speaking of the action and probable fate of Saigo, says:—

The knell of a brave, if not mistaken and unfortunate, man is in the air. With the "gros bataillons" as usual rests the final victory, and the very Government which in a great measure owes its existence to the courage, energy and perseverance of Saigo now proclaims him an outcast and sets a price upon his head. The bitterest enemies of the great partisan chief will not deny him the virtues of a hero; fearlessness in danger, constancy in adversity, fertility of resource when beset with difficulties, a gallant front shown when the inevitable end draws nigh. Fighting against immense odds ever since the movement he headed began by the raid into the Kumamoto *ken* in the early part of the present year, the Satsuma chief has had to discharge the difficult duty of conducting what was in truth nothing less than a retreat almost from the first. He has not less skillfully than bravely disputed every inch of ground, and the Government troops merit all the praise that attaches to a victorious campaign against a wary and resolute enemy.

The subjoined items are taken from the *Japan Herald* of Aug. 30:—

Large numbers of troops have already returned from the seat of war, and an extra *corps d'armée* which had been formed has been disbanded, the Mikado himself assisting at the concluding ceremony.

Now that the principal anxiety of the Government is removed, attention is being devoted to the memorialists of Kochi *ken*, and a number of them, including Kataoka, who presented the famous memorial from the Risshisha Society, have been arrested. The news of these arrests is said, however, to have caused great excitement in the *ken*, and fresh bodies of policemen have been despatched there.

Oyama, the late Governor of Kagoshima, who has for a long time been undergoing trial, has, it is now said, signed his confession, and "is satisfied" with the sentence passed on him. What may be the purport of the confession or what the sentence have not, however, been made known.

Choleraic diarrhoea of a severe type is reported to be prevalent in Kagoshima, and is also said to exist at Kadzusa, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Yedo.

A National Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Mikado, at Ueno on the 21st August; as, however, the Home Department omitted the customary courtesy of inviting the representatives of the foreign press, we are unable to give any account of the ceremony.

General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General at this port, leaves by this mail, on a well-earned leave of absence. As a mark of personal respect, and as a testimony of the able manner in which he has performed his official duties, a public dinner has been given to him.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hio-go News* takes the following from late numbers of the *Naniwa Shimbun*:—50,000 koku of rice were sent south from Shimonoseki and Hiroshima on the 30th. It is rumoured that yen 500,000 will be sent from Tokio to the mint at Osaka. It was reported that on the 10th the Yamaguchi Kencho applied to the Osaka Fucho for 400 blankets, 100 pairs of boots, and 100 pairs of shoes, the demand for them being urgent. The rebels are still fierce; even when they retreat defeated they do not run far, and if they are hotly pursued they turn back and fight with swords; when they shoot from behind breastworks they expose half the bodies of their dead, and shoot from behind them; at other times they hide behind trees and rocks, and when the Imperialists attack the forts, thinking them occupied, they attack them from their ambush. General Tani has notified the army under him in Bungo-guchi that many of them were lost in Uyeki and Tawara in order to save those in the castle (Kumamoto), and ordered that retreating rebels are not to be followed hotly, but gradually. The people in Miyakonojo and its neighbourhood are very glad of the arrival of the Imperialists; and very few of them have taken part with the rebels; when the Imperialists pass the front of their houses they set out tubs of clean cold water as a token that they wish to give comfort to the troops. It has been rumoured that the Imperialist officers who have been taken by the rebels have met with bad treatment, but that appears not to be true; the officers who have been taken number 251, and are said to be as kindly treated as the rebel prisoners by the Imperialists. Clever rebels know how to obtain popularity; Saigo has not been living in luxury but like a common farmer; one day he took his dog to a common eating-house and fed him on eels and boiled rice, taking nothing himself. The *Naniwa Shimbun* seems to suggest that he is exceedingly clever at humbugging people.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* has the following:—

The mortality amongst the wounded in Nagasaki is becoming fearfully rampant. Four were buried from the Iea House Hospital before eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the stench which emanates from these hot beds of disease must ultimately generate a plague. Foreigners should join *en masse* and spare no exertion to further the removal of the wounded to the native town.

Many of the wells in Nagasaki have become dry, and we fear if the present hot weather continues water will become a luxury. We already hear of much suffering in native towns. It is to be hoped that bountiful nature will ere long supply the present dearth.

So far as the provinces of Kumamoto and Bungo are concerned the Satsuma bubble has burst. There is not an avowed rebel in either province, and everything is as demure as prior to the unfortunate rising. Probably the most reasonable construction which can be put upon this clearance is the fact of a concentration of the insurgent forces in the province of Hiuza, in which place Marshal Saigo has established his headquarters, and throughout which heavy skirmishing daily occurs. In this province Saigo appears determined to make a final stand, and it is very probable that the events of the next few days will result in his *fin de*.

Whatever faults may be attributed to the Insurrectionists, who it must be confessed are little more than half-disciplined

when compared with the Imperialists, it would be most unjust to refuse them the credit they really deserve for their powers of enduring fatigue, even when accompanied by want. A Japanese without rice is as a fish out of water, and we have good grounds for stating that the Satsuma forces are and have been in real want for weeks past.

KOREA.

A Japanese correspondent of the Okura Trading Company gives the following description of the Korean Government:—

No pen can properly and sufficiently describe the despotism of the Korean Government, which literally has no sympathy whatever with the interests or feeling of its subjects. Owing to the ravages committed by the famine last year, large numbers of people were daily to be met with in the streets of every town and village in the country in a state of the most abject poverty, and yet no effort was put forth on the part of the authorities to relieve the fearful distress; but, on the contrary, the tyrannical exactions were continued as before. The people were naturally spiritless and powerless; and lived calmly under the wicked administration, and never thought of upbraiding the officials. This servility may be attributed to the fact that the officers are feared as much as tigers, and looked upon as gods.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

Under date of 6th August the *North China Daily News* correspondent writes:—

The much needed rain has again fallen. Last Saturday, and this afternoon, most refreshing and copious showers came to the relief of the parched ground. The earth seems now to be thoroughly wet, but the Chinese say it is too late to affect the growing crops materially. "Ten days sooner, and the millet yield would have been increased a ton per mow." It is in time, however, for the autumn cabbage—the vegetable crop of the North. A permanent and valuable bund of stone masonry has been made recently at the weakest place in the river bank, between the settlement and the city. Last year it was banded with plank and piles, but this was continually being undermined. Half of this has now been done with stone; the remainder is to be done next year. In previous years the river has frequently lacked but a very little of breaking at this point. We are glad to see so valuable a work done.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 19th August; the French mail from London, June 29, was received on the 12th August, and the following P. and O. mail arrived out on the 15th August.

Decision has been given by the Mixed Court in regard to the charge of perjury in connection with the *Tamsin* collision case. After reviewing the facts, the judgment goes on to say:—

One consideration has guided the Court, and that is when a person has given a detailed narrative of events one year, and has, after the lapse of a long interval, been asked for an account of the same events, if after strict examination he says nothing contradictory of the main events of his previous narrative, a few verbal discrepancies will not maintain a charge of wilful falsehood. If, on the other hand, he gives the narrative the second time in exactly the same words as the first time, without the slightest apparent discrepancy, the inference would be that he had learned his story by heart, that it was not spontaneous, and consequently there would be a strong presumption against its being true. In this case not one of the main statements of the accused—(Assessor's note—Which are made the grounds of the accusation of perjury)—have been proved to be false—the slight discrepancies are only such as might naturally occur under the circumstances, and are each and all explainable on other hypotheses than that of falsehood. The Court, therefore, finds that though there are suspicious circumstances connected with Ho Chu-tsai, the charges against him for perjury are not proven; he must accordingly be acquitted.

Another decision of some importance has been given at the Mixed Court in the case *An Ming-tao v. the C.M.S.N. Company*. A Chinaman sued the Company for the value of a box lost on board the *Tokyo*. The Company pleaded non liability, and demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court. In the judgment the Court affirms that it has jurisdiction, and that the owners of a passenger steamer are responsible, as the owners of a passenger junk are responsible, for the safety of luggage entrusted to the care of their employes.

A collision has taken place between the steamer *Dragon* and H.M. gunboat *Frolic*. The *North China Daily News* gives the following particulars:—A collision took place on the night of Aug 16 between the steamer *Dragon*, belonging to Mr. Adams, of Nagasaki, and H.B.M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, a few miles outside of Woosung. The *Dragon*, Captain Grevatt, left Shanghai that day for Japan, and the *Frolic*, Commander Arthur E. Dupuis, was inward bound from Ningpo. Various reports were current as to the nature of the disaster, and owing to the reticence

of the officers on board the *Dragon*, and the absence of an official report on H.B.M.'s corvette *Junco*, it was difficult to obtain a reliable or consecutive account as to how the collision did occur. So far as we could learn, it appears that the disaster happened about midway between the lightship and the big beacon, shortly before midnight. The *Dragon* saw a light ahead, and in the darkness of the night took it to be stationary, apparently the mastlight of a pilot boat or native craft, and continued on her course. A few minutes afterwards the *Frolic* was within a short distance of the *Dragon*, and a collision was inevitable. The *Dragon*, which was going nearly at full speed, struck the *Frolic* a little abaft the main mast, with such great force as to cause a wide rent in her side from the deck down to the water line. It is, in fact, asserted that her stem penetrated several feet into the officers' apartments, and endangered one or two of their lives. Communications immediately passed between the officers of the respective vessels, and it was arranged that the *Dragon* should remain by to render any assistance the *Frolic* might require. The water accumulated in the aft portion of the latter vessel, but the forward compartments, which are watertight, we believe, were kept dry, and thus her flotation was, in a great measure, sustained. But the water so rapidly increased aft that it was thought the only means to keep her from sinking would be to run her ashore on the south bank. This was accordingly done, and she now remains there. Between three and four o'clock in the morning one of her officers was sent to report the disaster to the officials of the *Junco*, in a boat, in tow of the *Soochow* from Ningpo; and later in the day the *Kuashing*, Customs cruiser, with the captain of the *Junco* on board, repaired to the scene, followed by several cargo boats. In the forenoon the *Dragon* returned to port. Her stem was broken in two places, and three of her plates were fractured, while the cargo in the forehold was damaged. She was visited by many people during the day. A great deal was said about the absence of proper side lights on the *Frolic*, but this and various other rumours we could trace to no reliable source; and consequently refrain from giving them publicity. It is sufficient to say that accounts vastly differed as to how the disaster occurred; and it is very likely the real way will not be made known until an official investigation is held.

From the above-named paper we also take the following:—

It has been suggested that an attempt should be made to acquire for the Shanghai Museum the valuable collection of works on Natural History belonging to the library of the late Mr. J. P. Martin. The books have been judiciously selected, and would be a very desirable addition to the library of the Museum; but their value, estimated at \$600 or \$650, places them beyond the reach of the Committee, unless the public are willing to help them by subscriptions. The sum is considerable; but the attempt is at any rate worth making. It would be a pity to miss the opportunity of acquiring books that are, many of them, difficult to obtain, and which cannot fail to be of great assistance to the Curator in the discharge of his functions.

The flood tides have been unusually strong, causing one or two mishaps to vessels anchored in the river, away from the wharves. The *Glenroy* broke away from her buoy, owing to the connecting chain breaking. An anchor was let go as soon as possible, but she drifted against the *Hin-ostan*, damaging her on the starboard quarter. The two vessels, in swinging to the tide, again came in contact, bumping violently against each other. Both were considerably damaged, and the repairs will take some days to execute. A Chinese gunboat also broke adrift and came in contact with the U.S. gunboat *Palos*. The flood seems, in fact, to come in with the strength of a bore.

WENCHOW.

The "progress" of trade at the above new port is thus described by the *North China Daily News* correspondent:—

On the 9th inst. (1st of the seventh Chinese moon) the lekin tax was introduced here, and, consequently, all imports as soon as they enter the city have to pay lekin. I am told, too, that the same is much heavier here than in other ports, and, besides, the lekin officers want to levy the tax on goods which have been previously imported, and are stored either in the godowns or shops in the city. It is to be hoped that our Ministers in Peking will do something against this imposition, or otherwise the import business will come entirely into the hands of the Chinese, who will soon form a "guild," as they have done in other ports, and then buy the collecting of the "tax."

It is raining here nearly every day, but, although the weather is cool, I think it is unhealthy; several foreign residents are "laid up." Besides the British steamer *Conquest*, which arrived from Shanghai on the 5th, and from Foochow on her return passage on the 11th, no steamers or sailing vessels have been in port since July 28.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 25th August; the French mail from London, July 13 arrived out on the 21st August.

No little excitement appears to have been created in Hong Kong by the removal of Mr. Romano from his office as Portuguese Consul-General. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this was the result of some influence brought by the Roman

Catholic clergy to bear upon the Portuguese Government, and the knowledge of this fact has caused much indignation. A meeting was held on August 23, at which an address, signed by 168 members of the Portuguese community, was presented to him. It expresses great disappointment at his removal, and a high appreciation of his long services. Mr. Romano, in reply, said:—"Superseded by his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal from the honourable post of Acting Consul-General in Hong Kong, I draw satisfaction from two different sources; my conscience tells me that, guided by liberal principles and love of my country in the discharge of my consular duties, I have endeavoured, as far as it lay in my power, to uphold the credit and dignity of our country and to protect the interests of my fellow-countrymen. The friendly and distinguished testimony I have just received from you, gentlemen, tells me that my endeavours have merited the acknowledgment of the Portuguese community, which has generously overlooked my failings, considering them as atoned for by the efforts made in aid of, and my devotion to, their interests. With the satisfaction thus deduced from the accord between my conscience and the high consideration with which the illustrious signatories of the address have been pleased to honour me, you may rest assured that I feel deeply gratified. This gratification, however, will not make me so vain and selfish in its enjoyment as to forget that, above all, I owe it to your benevolence and to your sense of justice."

At the meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, on the 22nd August, the report and accounts were duly passed. The Chairman said that the condition of the company, though not so satisfactory as they might like to see it, had improved, and the prospects were such as enabled them to look forward to being entirely out of debt by the end of the year.

The necessary meetings have been held, and the resolutions passed, to enable the China Traders' Insurance Company to reduce the value of its shares from \$5,000 to one-third that amount. A further meeting to confirm the resolutions was requisite.

The City Hall committee met on the 25th Aug. The accounts showed a deficit of \$700, and the building showed signs of wanting further repairs, in consequence in part of the ravages of the white ants. The report contains the somewhat reassuring statement that there is little doubt that eventually new pillars in the Museum will be rendered necessary, as the Ball-room floor depends on them for support. The Chinese had contributed as much as \$2,630 towards the Museum.

An amusing episode has occurred in connection with the newly introduced system of competitive examinations for Government appointments. An industrious and well-informed correspondent, who signs himself "Tit for Tat," has fairly discovered no less than fourteen blunders in one of the papers, as set by the Examiners. Equal amusement seems to have been afforded by the appearance in the Government *Gazette* of the answers which the Chinese candidates gave. The *China Mail* in noticing them says:—

The dictation papers afford the best instances of the vague ideas of some of the candidates as to the pronunciation and spelling of English words. The dictation consisted in reading aloud by one of the Examiners of a short deposition in English, which had been taken at the Police-court in the ordinary course of business, and which the candidates were requested to write down as it was being slowly read out. The words "Cosmopolitan Dock" appear to have been a fearful stumbling-block for the Chinese candidates. The first candidate got over the difficulty of spelling the words by writing "C. M. Dock;" another wrote "Cosmopolitan Duck;" another, "Castmopolitan Docks;" another, "the dock;" another, "Cosmopolian Dock;" another Cosmo-Polygon Docks;" another, "Cosmotropen Dock;" another, "Cosmopolatation Docks;" and the last "Cosmolotive Dock." Two of the eleven candidates spelt the words properly, but they were probably not Chinese. The word "deposeth" also seems to have been a poser for the majority of the candidates. Most of them sought refuge in the rendering "deposite," but this was varied with "deposife" (which was not so bad); "deposited," "deposed," "despoiled," and "deposet." The "th" is evidently too much for John. Some most ludicrous mistakes were also made in the words "copper sheathing," a word by no means of uncommon occurrence in the colony. The first started with "copper shilling;" the next rendered the words "copper shieling;" the next, "copper shealing;" the next, "copper sheeting;" the next, "copper shitting;" and the last, "copper ceilling!" The word "divers" was varied with "dyevers" and "dyvers," while the last candidate struck boldly into "dairies."

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

The community may, we think, gather some amount of satisfaction from the fact that the whole of our local companies appear at the present moment to be thriving, some of them having, indeed, attained a considerable degree of prosperity. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, whose half-yearly meeting was held recently, is no exception in the former respect. Although no dividend was declared, yet that was a circumstance that could be traced to causes in the past as much as to any in the present. The business of the Company is increasing, more vessels being docked during the last half-year than during the previous one, and,

if we remember rightly, the Chairman was able to make a similar satisfactory announcement at the meeting held six months ago. If no dividend was paid it was because the directors preferred to devote the profits to the strengthening of the financial position of the Company by the payment of debts, and the carrying forward of the balance to the new account. The shareholders got no dividend, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that the tonnage of the vessels docked during the half-year was nearly 20,000 tons more than during the previous one, and that profits amounting to \$33,711.89—equal to about 8 per cent. per annum on the entire capital—were realised in the six months. This state of affairs must afford a certain amount of satisfaction to the public, because it seems to indicate that the business of the Port is increasing, and everyone can always find the thriving condition of local institutions a subject for congratulation. The chief drawback to the prosperity of the Company appears to be the sharp competition to be encountered, and it seems to us a pity that the parties are not able to arrange prices on a scale a little more profitable to themselves.

We hear that H.E. the Governor has been very considerate to the Government Officials by allowing them during the hot months a holiday each week in addition to the usual half-holiday on Saturdays. The different departments are left to choose the day in the week most convenient. Thus some departments choose Tuesday, others Wednesday, and others again Thursday, and so on. This is very kind of Mr. Pope Hennessy, but we think that a notification ought to be issued informing the public of the days selected by the different departments for the enjoyment of their holiday.

We are sorry to hear that Lieutenant-Commander Needham, at present in command of H.M.S. *Hart*, has met with a serious accident. The unfortunate gentleman had been dining at the Peak with Commodore Watson on Aug. 13, and was returning in company with Commander Garbett and Dr. Popham. The three gentlemen started running down the hill, when Mr. Needham tripped and fell over the side of the road on to the jagged rocks. Assistance was at once procured, and he was conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

We observe that Captain Ducat, of H.M. 28th Regiment, has taken over the Acting Superintendency of Victoria Jail. Mr. Tomlin goes back to his original post of First Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, AUGUST 24, 1877.

On the 5th and 20th inst. this city witnessed the performance of two important State ceremonies on the part of the mandarins. The first event was the celebration of the Emperor's natal anniversary, and the second the due observance of the natal anniversary of the Empress-mother—the Royal lady, in short, who, owing to the minority of her son, is now ruling China. The ceremonies consisted in worship being paid by all the officials of the city to the monumental tablets of their Imperial Majesties, which are contained in the temple styled Maan-shau-kuung, or "Ten Thousand Years' Palace." In the principal shrine of this temple, which is enclosed by red-stained walls, and covered with a roof of yellow tiles, there stands, so far as shape and size are concerned, a *fac simile* of the dragon throne of China. It is approached by nine steps, and the materials of which it is constructed are most elaborately carved and gilded. Upon this throne is placed, in a perpendicular position, the tablet of the Emperor. It is made of wood, is of a red colour, and bears, in letters of gold, the following inscription:—"May the Emperor reign ten thousand years, ten thousand times ten thousand years." In front of this throne there is an altar, on each side of which are arranged the insignia or standards of royalty. Before this throne, then, on the 5th instant, all the civil and military officers of the place, wearing their court-dresses, arranged themselves in order, and falling low upon their knees, performed the *Kau-Tau*, knocking their heads nine times on the ground. During the time this ceremony was being observed, a number of play-actors were performing in a theatre erected for the occasion, in the court-yard of the temple, a play, the plot of which represented the gods in the act of bestowing distinguished rewards upon officials, whether civil or military, who, in this life, had been faithful to the Throne. The ceremony in honour of the Empress-mother, which was not very dissimilar to the one already described, was observed on the 20th inst., in the inner or smaller shrine of the temple. In every walled city throughout China, and there are upwards of four thousand of them, the same religious and congratulatory services were held on these occasions.

MACAO.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes:—

His Excellency the Governor here has published new rules for funtán in the gambling-houses. This week the lease of the gambling-farm was put up for sale again, but no satisfactory offer was made. This is owing, I believe, to the new rules being stricter, and the licenses to the different houses having been

raised. The first class houses will in future have to pay \$1,500, the second-class \$700, and the third-class \$200 per month, and put down the dollars beforehand. Tenders are, consequently, rather slow in coming forward.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Twenty-four firms at Batavia have signed and forwarded an address to the Governor-General of Netherlands India in favour of more Government produce being sold in Java.

Coffee cultivation and trading are extending in the Tebing Tinggie district, in Palembang, where large profits have been made by the people in consequence. The coffee production there for May, amounting to 2,000 piculs, was sold at an average of forty-two guilders per picul.

Advices from Deli state that the mutinous spirit had departed from the coolies. Heavy and continuous rain had damaged the standing crops, and there were apprehensions that the crop this year will not be large. Notwithstanding these unpromising prospects many planters spared no expense in improving the means of communication. Expensive bridges were being built, and roads repaired and made. Labuan, the harbour and chief town, is described as being mostly composed of rotting and noisome native and Chinese shops, stores, and dwelling-houses. Two neatly fitted-up hotels standing in their midst form a striking contrast to these filthy receptacles and foul-smelling dens.

SUMATRA.

ATCHIN.

The Dutch commander advanced with the main body into the interior, another column manœuvring along the coast. The Atchinese seem to have been taken by surprise; they made but a short resistance, and retreated from their strongholds with a pretty heavy loss in killed and wounded. The losses on the Dutch side on that day were one killed and a few wounded. The Samalangan headquarters are now at Kwalla Tambour, a strong position captured by the Dutch. The commander-in-chief is directing the operations in person.

The health and spirit of the Dutch troops are reported to be excellent. In other parts of Atchin no hostilities have taken place, and the natives of the conquered parts of Atchin Proper are gradually returning to their homesteads, and settling down peacefully. The Dutch flag has been hoisted at Palo Way, and that island is now again open for trade. The establishment of Netherlands supremacy there met with no opposition from the natives.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 1st September; the P. and O. mail from London, August 3, was received on the 1st September. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:-

Progress, we learn, is now being made so rapidly and successfully with the Waterworks that Mr. Bayliss is now prepared to receive applications from householders who may require water to be laid on their premises, and these will be executed according to the order in which they shall be received. The second and larger engine is being fixed, and it is believed that the engine house will stand proof against the consequent additional strain to which it will be subjected when this shall have been put in motion. Hopes are entertained by those most competent to judge that the works will be completely finished by the 1st October, and, judging from the appearances presented to a non-professional eye, these hopes will, we believe, be verified. Mr. Colson, the assistant engineer in charge, feeling that his presence was no longer necessary, applied for, and has been granted his discharge, and he will leave for England by the P. and O. steamer. The whole responsibility of giving the last finish to this undertaking, which has cost so much anxiety, trouble and expense, thus devolves upon Mr. Bayliss, and is likely to remain so, as Major McNair has again postponed his departure from England, and is not now expected to arrive here before the beginning of December, by which time the water-works will, we hope, have become an institution and an acknowledged successful one. We trust the Government will allow the public an opportunity of offering their congratulations upon the successful termination of twenty years' labour, by holding a formal opening ceremony, a course invariably pursued at the inauguration of all public works elsewhere.

The following are the names of the Chiefs who assembled at Segamet, in the Johore Territory, up the Moar River, to meet H.E. the Administrator and H.H. the Maharajah of Johore:- Tuanku Antar, Yang Tuan of Sri Menanti; Tuanku Ahmat Tunggal of Qualla Peila; the Datu of Moar Ulu (who stopped Mr. Daly in 1875); the Datu of Jompole (who sent a contingent to the Sungie Ujong War, some of whom were present at the Bukit Putus Pass); the Datu of Terrachee (who was present at Paroé); the Datu of Gunong Passir; Tuanku Muda, uncle of

Tuanku Antar; Tuanku Ismail, brother of Tuanku Ahmat; Hadji Mustapha of Rambowe (the Rambowe claimant).

Besides the foregoing Chiefs, there were present the following Pungulus of Moar, the country of the late Sultan Ali:- Pungulu Soodin of Chohong; Pungulu Rahamat of Koon-dang; Punglima Besar Chu of Gunong Ledang (Mount Ophir). The following Headmen of Moar, the territory of the late Sultan Ali, have visited H.E. the Administrator at Singapore:- The Tumongong Ismail; Wan Mahomed Saleh of Lubok Tebran (the Tumongong's son); Pungulu Suboh of Leggeh; Pungulu Shamsu of Tassek, Kessang; Pungulu Adam of Tanjong Gading; Muntri Kamis of Tanjong Gading; Pungulu Gamat of Jumnantah; Pungulu Inche Abbas of Guntah; Pungulu Ibrahim of Tanjong Gading; Tuanku Sulong, son of the late Tuanku Jalil, and nephew of the late Sultan Ali.

Mr. J. D. Vaughan, who was counsel for the Maharajah Lela and his accomplices, who were executed last year for the murder of Mr. Birch, has been excited by the last Blue-book on Straits affairs to discuss the circumstances of their surrender. Mr. Vaughan's contention may be said bluntly to be, although he does not actually say so, that Sir William Jervois and H.H. the Maharajah of Johore betrayed these men, and that they were induced to surrender under false pretences. The contention is plausible enough, but it rests simply on the assertion of the condemned men, and it is completely refuted by published documents. No reasonable man can doubt that there is any foundation whatever for imputing bad faith in the matter either to the Maharajah or Sir William Jervois. Their instructions were straightforward and explicit throughout, but naturally enough the condemned men, after they were condemned, thought they were hardly treated when they saw ex-Sultans Ismail and Abdullah and the other chiefs spared.

His Honour Mr. Justice Phillips has earned here the reputation of being very off-hand in his decisions, having a sort of contempt for the whole Colony and its affairs, and certainly his judgment with reference to the Chinese Sub-Post-offices conveys the impression that the imputation is a true one.

We are glad to note that the Raffles Library and Museum are beginning to show some signs of vitality—if a general confusion of volumes suggestive of either re-classification or selling off, an odour of paint and gas within the building, and sundry efforts in turfing and gravelling, &c., may be taken to indicate progress. Soberly, however, we believe that strenuous efforts are being now made to render the institution worthy of its name. The P. W. Department has most promptly responded to an application to make the approach somewhat less neglected-looking than it heretofore was. In a similar spirit the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens has put men to work at planting shrubs for which the pits are already dug. Within the building, point, as we have said, carries the day; but this was a necessity, and, so soon as matters are a little more forward, we shall be able to see what the new Curator can accomplish. In the Library considerable progress seems to have been made in re classifying and numbering the books—a task which, once accomplished, will be of immense convenience. We regret, however, to learn that, despite the numerous appeals made by the Acting Librarian, some fifty or sixty volumes remain unreturned.

The Acting Curator informs us that he is not anxious to receive specimens of natural history for a short period until the necessary cases, &c., are completed for their reception—the more so as he has specimens enough in hand to occupy himself and his staff some few weeks to come, a large consignment having been already received from the Hong Kong Museum. Anything sent in will, however, receive the greatest attention. In this connection we may mention that Mr. Tan Kim Ching, the Consul for Siam, has kindly given his assistance towards deciphering the labels of a useful collection of Siamese grains presented some time since by the King of Siam.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company have issued their report for the first half of this year, and it was approved at a meeting of the shareholders on Thursday, the 30th August. The report declares a dividend of 5 per cent., and appropriates \$26,604.46 to meet the cost of the late fire.

We have to record, with regret, the demise of the female rhinoceros in the Botanical Gardens. The Garden committee are thus relieved summarily of a source of annoyance to their too economical feelings. She was not a thing of beauty, however much of joy to young and old Singapore on Sunday afternoons, but, notwithstanding, her bulky form is to be preserved, for a time, if not for ever, in the Museum, the Secretary, Mr. Dennys, as soon as he heard of the sad event, having at once taken measures to secure the skin of the deceased.

A rumour comes from Malacca that a new department is to be added to our already too expensive establishments, in the shape of a Commissioner of Lands at a salary of £1,200 a year. Any such appointment will be simply iniquitous. Malacca is indebted to Singapore now for a portion of its expenditure, and this will be in addition to the burden.

A meeting of the Sporting Club was held on Tuesday, the 28th August, when the Committee was filled up to its full complement, and it was resolved to hold an autumn meeting, as usual, towards the end of October.

The only public entertainment, if it can be so called, during the fortnight was another of the pleasant Readings instituted here by the officers of H.M. 74th Highlanders, for the entertainment of the men, women and children of the regiment, which was given on Wednesday, the 29th August. There was a large attendance of residents in addition to the regiment itself, and the performances of the amateurs were exceptionally good.

The British steamer *Glencroft*, Captain McBain, from London, arrived alongside Tangoung Pagar Wharf at five p.m. on 20th August, and will leave for Hong Kong and Shanghai. The following is her report:—Left London on the 19th July and discharged pilot in the Downs on 20th; arrived at Suez on the 2nd August, and here at five p.m. yesterday. Nothing remarkable occurred throughout the passage. Had the usual strong monsoon from Cape Guardafui.

We are glad to announce that a telegram from Singapore of the 4th inst. reports that the Waterworks have been started, and all going well.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

ANTROBUS—On the 25th Sept., at Eaton Hall, Congleton, the wife of J. Coult, of a son.
BAKER—On the 11th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. Baker, of a daughter.
BAILLIE—On the 23rd Aug., at Tokio, the wife of Lieut. C. W. Baillie, R.N., of a son.
BELL—On the 14th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. Frederick Hayley Bell, of a son.
BETTS—On the 3rd Aug., at Tientsin, the wife of J. A. Betts, Imperial Torpedo College, of a daughter.
CLARKE—On the 12th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of George Clarke, Assistant-Tide Surveyor, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.
FERGUSON—On the 16th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. R. Ferguson, of a son.
HASLAM—On the 27th July, at Fochow, the wife of R. H. Haslam, of a daughter.
HENDERSON—On the 2nd Oct., at 24, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, London, the wife of Geo. Henderson, of Java, of a son.
KELLY—On the 1st Oct., at 9, Bedford-road Tottenham, the wife of D. Frederick Kelly, of a daughter.
MAITLAND—On the 25th Sept., at Trehanic Cottage, Cornwall, the wife of Frank Cave Maitland, of a daughter.
SMITH—On the 20th July, at Canton, the wife of Frederic Burgess Smith, of Camberwell, of a son.
STURROCK—On the 19th Aug., at Yokohama, the wife of Captain J. Sturrock, late commander s.s. *Montgomeryshire*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BROADBENT-LEA—On the 27th Sept., at all Saints', Hoole, Chester, by the Rev. R. D. Thomas, James Alfred Broadbent, of Flookersbrook, Chester, to Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. Lea, of Bickerton, near Malpas.

DEATHS

BARROW—On the 1st Oct., at Southlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Louisa Barrow, C.R., Major-General Madras Staff Corps, sometime Chief Commissioner of Oudh, aged 61.
DRUMMOND—On the 1st Oct., at 95, Brompton, Cupar Fife, Catherine Bell, relict of the late William Drummond Baker, Cupar Fife.
GENTLE—On the 14th Aug., at Fern Hill, Singapore, Alexander A. E., infant son of Alexander Gentle.
JONES—On the 1st Aug., at Penang, Ethel Matilda Mary, infant daughter of Philip Jones, aged thirteen months.
KNOWLES—On the 4th Oct., at St. Luke's Vicarage, Westbourne-park, Robert Knowles, aged seventy-seven.
POULSEN—On the 11th Aug., at Shanghai, Carl Christian Emil Poulsen, aged two months, son of C. Poulsen, G. N. T. Co.
PURCELL—On the 24th Aug., at Yedo, Surgeon Major Theobald Andrew Purcell, Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Public Works of the Japanese Government, aged thirty-six years.
RYDER—On the 28th Sept., at 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, Edward Lisle Ryder, only son of Admiral A. P. Ryder, aged 24.
TRAILL—On the 17th Aug., at Hewaheta, Ceylon, Thomas W., son of Mr. Gilbert F. Traill, H.M. Customs, Folkestone.
VERNEDE—On the 15th Aug., at Yokohama, Augustus S. Verne, aged thirty-nine years.
WATTS—On the 25th Sept., at his residence, No. 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London, Commander Alfred Watts, R.N., aged 37.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)
IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA—The market had been extremely quiet, a further decline in native exchanges having tended to depress values. Yarns: Importers had freely met the demand, and a more than average business had resulted in both Nos. 16/24 and 28/32. Grey Shirtings: Beyond a few sales of importations from Shanghai, of 7 and 8½ lbs. goods, at rates which established a decline in values here, scarcely any transactions had transpired. T. Red Shirtings, Black Velvets, Cotton Italians and Tafachelass had met with fair attention, the latter at enhanced values. In Woollens fair sales of Mousselines, black Italian Cloth and Blankets, with a few Camel Cords had been effected. There had been scarcely a single transaction in metals; quotations were nominally unaltered, but lower rates would be conceded to purchasers of any large quantities.

NAGASAKI—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Market Report says:—The past month has been one of extreme dullness, and we have again to report lower prices for Piece Goods of every description; the greatest decline being in Shirtings, Turkey Reds, Lawns, and Drills. A few pieces of common Lustres have changed hands 30 cents under former quotations; better qualities are in slight demand. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, 16/18 \$88 to 90; Grey Shirtings, 7lb. \$1.45; 8½ lb. 1.70; T-Cloths, 7 lb. \$1.20; Turkey Reds, 3½ lb. \$1.70; Black Velvets, 22 inch \$7.50; Lawns, \$0.80; Drills, 14 lb. \$2.40; Plain Black Orleans, 30 yds. \$4.50; Black Lastings, \$12.000, nominal; Blankets, 7 lbs. \$0.40 nominal; Nail Rod Iron, small sizes, \$3.10 to \$5.50.

TIENTSIN—There had been some improvement in the market. Shirtings were quiet and weak, but Drills, both Dutch and English, were in fair demand. Small sales of T-Cloths had been effected.

HANKOW—The demand for Piece Goods had been very limited, prices, however, remained unchanged. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: A sale of 1,250 pieces 8½ lbs. cloth "Eagle" chop is the only one reported. Metals.—Lead: There was a limited demand for L.B. at Tls. 5.70 per picul. Quicksilver: Only a small business reported at Tls. 50 to 51 per picul. Tin: Nothing doing, and quotations unchanged.

SHANGHAI—The only activity during the week had been a sustained demand for Drills, of which fabric settlements upwards of 20,000 pieces are reported, the principal sales being usual English makes 14 lbs., at Tls. 1.80 to 1.83, some ordinary Dragon Chop having been quitted by public auction at Tls. 1.77 to 1.78 per piece. Dutch Drills had been in favour, and had advanced in value fully 5 candareens, the last transaction being Tls. 2.26 per piece. American Drills PMCD were selling at Tls. 2.97 per piece and less favourite chops at Tls. 2.90 per piece. A few American Sheetings had also been placed at Tls. 3.10 per piece. In Grey Shirtings all classes were lower about 2 candareens per piece, but the commonest 8.4 lb. makes had been wanted for Japan from Tls. 1.16 to 1.20 per piece. Of Dewhurst's Eagle there had been no sales, the value of other best chops being Tls. 1.85 per piece. 7 lbs. Dewhurst's had been sold at auction for Tls. 1.31½ and common qualities from Tls. 1.05 per piece. T-Cloths were very quiet, only fair Mexican 8 lbs., were wanted, at Tls. 1.40 to 1.42 per piece, similar quality 7 lbs. lately worth Tls. 1.22 per piece would not realise Tls. 1.20 per piece. White Shirtings: a few small sales of 64 to 66 reed of favourite chop are reported at about previous prices, but all other classes were neglected. For Fancy Cottons the demand has been exceedingly quiet. Woollens: The bulk of business was still effected at auctions, Long Ells were slightly weaker, but Camlets and Spanish Stripes maintained previous quotations. Metals: There had been an improvement in Nail Rod Iron, and business amounting to some 20,000 bundles of all kinds is reported. For a good assortment of Dawes' Tls. 2.30 had been declined, but Tls. 2.35 could not be obtained. Lead: L.B. had receded to Tls. 5.65 per picul, with a very limited demand. About 50 tons had changed hands at that quotation. Quicksilver had fallen to Tls. 60, and was not wanted. For Tin Plates the rates were higher, Tls. 4.30 having been offered for I.C. Copper was in little request, and Tin is still neglected.

FOOCHOW—There had been an entire absence of demand for Cotton Goods.

HONG KONG—A fair business had been done in Manchester Goods, but rates showed no improvement, except as far as Drills were concerned, which closed about 7½ cents higher. Shirtings were quiet, but holders firm. Metals closed quiet; foreign speculative purchases had been made of Belgian Nailrods. Piece Goods: The market had been more active, and the settlements had been on a fairly large scale. 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings had been in good request, but no important advance in price was noticeable. In other makes little or no business had been done. White Shirtings and T-Cloths had also been dealt in to some extent at previous prices. Owing to a speculative demand a good business had been done in English Drills, and rates at the close had considerably advanced. The stock in first hands was much reduced and was firmly held. No transactions in American Cotton Goods had occurred. Coals: No change had taken place in the market which continued very depressed; sales of all descriptions were most difficult to effect. The arrivals had been 7,067 tons Cardiff, chiefly to consumers, 2,448 tons Australian and 600 tons Formosa. The sales had been 3,746 tons Cardiff at \$8.50 to \$9.00. Woollens: Camlets lower and in large stock; Lastings in demand, Long Ells had declined 5 cents per piece, but closed steady; Dutch Camlets scarce; China Figures wanted; Spanish Stripes very scarce at an advance of 1 cent. per yard; Blankets: Good scarce, common dull. Metals—Iron: Nail Rod not much inquired after, importers anxious to sell for distant arrival, but dealers not inclined to enter into long engagements at present. Sales reported of 50 tons Belgian at \$2.26 per picul spot cargo. Round, Square and Flat Bar: 50 tons best quality taken at \$2.48 per picul. Small Round Rods saleable to a small extent. Swedish Soft Bar: Good assortment saleable. Hoop: Exceedingly depressed. Lead: Demand had subsided and rates were easier. Tin Plates: No inquiry. Tin: Market weak, rates lower. Steel: Saleable to a small extent. Quicksilver: Steady throughout the week and closed firm.

CANTON—Lead: There had been a slight improvement in prices, the closing quotations being \$7.85 to 8.05 per picul for common brands and W.B. Quicksilver: Prices had again fluctuated, but the tendency had been downwards, and closing quotations were nominally \$76 per picul.

AMOY—A very moderate business had been done in Yarns, at declining values. Grey Shirtings, T-Cloths and other Cotton Goods had been but sparingly dealt in at about previous quotations.

MANILA—Little or no business had been transacted during the fortnight. Values remained nominal, without alteration, but a declining tendency was perceptible.

SINGAPORE—The market during the fortnight had been generally very quiet, and with a few exceptions the demand for Cotton Goods had continued dull; prices were weak, importers were anxious to sell, as large supplies were arriving and stocks were increasing. The principal sales had been 10,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 13,000 pieces Grey Supers, 60,000 pieces grey T-Cloths, 15,000 pieces White Shirtings, 600 corges White Cambrics, 46 cases T. R. Cambrics, 154 bales Grey Yarn, 180 bales T. R. Yarn, 90 bales Coloured Yarns, and 35 cases Yellow Metal.

PENANG—There had been no improvement in the demand for Cotton Goods. Business continued on a small scale, dealers buying only for immediate requirements.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—In consequence of the depressed state of the New York market and the low scale of prices ruling there, business had been limited; settlements since last mail amounting to about 3,500 piculs. Operations had been mostly confined to low grades. Holders of good and desirable Teas remained fairly firm. Arrivals had been large, and the unsold stock had increased to fully 14,000 piculs. Quotations:—Common, \$9 to 10 per picul; good common, \$11 to 13; medium, \$14 to 16; good medium, \$17 to 19; fine, \$21 to 23; finest, choice, and choicest, nominal, no transactions. Export from May 1 to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York ..	3,943,686	4,302,908	5,220,850
„ San Francisco ..	1,272,255	1,271,272	1,140,893
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	1,744,807	1,346,199	1,345,113
„ England, &c.	1,363	91,688	14,800
Total ..	6,962,111	7,012,067	7,721,656

NAGASAKI.—A few parcels of the kind suitable for Greens arrived during the early part of August, and were eagerly taken at about last year's prices, but the continued unfavourable advices from Home had subsequently rather checked buyers, and a lower scale of rates was anticipated. Of uncoloured kinds, no desirable parcels were offering. Settlements:—New, 813 bales, from \$6.00; Old, 471 bales, at \$3.00 to 6.00 per picul. Stock: 2,500 bales New, and 1,575 bales Old. Quotations: Common to Medium, \$2.50 to \$7.00; Medium to Fine, \$8 to \$13.

HANKOW.—A fair business had been done during the week, the settlements amounting to 9,000 chests, of which about one-half had been sent on to Shanghai for sale. Prices had been firm, a farther advance of one tael having been paid in some cases, making the teas lay down above the rates current in Shanghai. Common teas were quite neglected. Reports as to future supplies were very discrepant, some tea-men asserting that the prices that were being paid would bring down a farther large amount, others that what is to come will be only the small lots that the growers themselves can collect the funds to pack. Prices had been:—Opack, Tls. 13½ to 15½; Oanfa, 11 to 17½; Oonam, 8½ to 9½.

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals ..	591,000	658,000
Settlements and shipments ..	589,000	653,000
Stock ..	2,000	5,000

KIUKIANG.—Statistics are as follows:—Settlements of Congou since 31st July, 648 chests. Arrivals from the commencement of the season, 205,509 chests. The total export of Black Tea was 20,661,940 lbs., against 22,440,477 lbs. in 1876. The total export of Green Tea was 320,769 lbs., against 384,705 lbs. in 1876.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had again been a large business done during the week, settlements being:—Opack, 5,500 chests at Tls. 12½ to 20½; Oanfa, 1,000 chests at Tls. 13½ to 19; Oonam, 1,000 chests at Tls. 11½ to 14½; Ningchow, 3,500 chests at Tls. 13½ to 35; Hohow, 4,000 chests at Tls. 12½ to 32½. Total, 15,000 chests, against for the same week last year, 2,500 chests. Prices as compared with the previous week showed little change, the rise of 10 per cent. then quoted having been steadily maintained, buyers, as the stock diminishes, being less difficult in their selections. The prospect (says the *Celestial Empire*) had decidedly changed for the worst, the flattering vista of a short crop and consequent tea famine at home having entirely faded away. This rise of 10 per cent., being just the difference between profit and loss to the Chinese, has sent the tea-men back into the country to pack more leaf, of which there is a practically unlimited quantity in stock, to lay down in Shanghai, duty and all charges paid, at Tls. 11 (7½d.). The Chinese are unanimous in asserting that last week's rise is the sole cause of the change, and that but for it not another picul would have been packed this season. The export of Black Tea to Great Britain from this and the river ports is now one million and a quarter pounds in excess of last year's at this date, while to America the excess is three-quarters of a million. The new arrivals have been 11,000 chests, against 8,000 in the previous week. The stock remaining is of very poor quality, but with seven vessels on the berth for London to be filled it will probably be all bought up during the coming week at full rates. Green: Only a very small business had been done during the week, settlements being:—Fychow, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 23 to 27; Pingsuey, 2,500 half-chests at Tls. 17 to 36; total, 4,000, against for the same week last year 3,000 half-chests. The *Celestial Empire* says:—Transactions are small, almost as small as at this time last year, while the stock goes on increasing. The prices of the few Teas settled still show a heavy advance on London and New York values, and it will be needful for Chinese to give way some 25 per cent. to induce a large general business. Notwithstanding the high prices here, the export of Green Tea to America is now over double the amount of last year's at this date. It really looks as though there were no price low enough at which Green Tea can be quoted as a profitable investment. The New York brokers estimate that, owing to the competition of cheaper Japans and Oolongs, twelve million pounds will amply suffice for all their wants; while in England the consumption of the present year is estimated at within six millions—a total of eighteen millions. The supply figures, on the other hand, stand thus:—

Probable yield of this season's crop ..	25,000,000 lbs.
Stock in New York last advices ..	4,000,000 „
Stock in London do.	5,000,000 „
	34,000,000 „
Consumption, say ..	20,000,000 „
Surplus ..	14,000,000 „

Together with these figures we have to contend with the equally serious

drawback of inferior quality. While the quality of Japan teas, under intelligent European management, goes on steadily improving, the Chinese seem to bestow less care on their Green Tea every year. It is the same in Congous, which go on deteriorating in the same ratio that Assams improve. Under these circumstances, were we not right last week in saying that Green Tea is fast becoming a thing of the past, and that dealing in it can lead to little else than vanity and vexation of spirit?

FOOCHOW.—Congou: There had been rather more inquiry, settlements giving a daily average of 4,300 chests. The better grades showed an advance of about one Tael, but lower qualities were still obtainable at previous quotations. Souchongs: Settlements 4,118 chests, chiefly consisting of second and third crop at full prices. Oolongs: Settlements 3,417 half-chests, showing no material change in values. Scented Teas: Settlements 17,443 boxes; prices had a downward tendency. Flowery Pekoe: Settlement 751 chests.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report, dated Aug. 23, says:—A fair business has again been transacted in Tea, and our market has, throughout the fortnight, been without any material change. Congous: A few settlements are reported on this market at former rates, and from Macao considerable shipments of common grades have been made, costing Tls. 9½ to 13. Scented Teas: A fair inquiry has existed for Capers during the past two weeks, but settlements have latterly fallen off, as tea-men have not been such willing sellers, in consequence of the advanced prices which they have had to pay for scenting flower. Common and fair medium teas have been in most demand, settlements of the former class being reported as 8,000 to 9,000 boxes; medium kinds at Tls. 18 to 20, which form the bulk of the transactions, are without change, but hardly such good value is obtained in common grades. Fine teas have only found buyers to a limited extent. Arrivals of fourth crop leaf are looked for in about ten days; the quality of the leaf is said to be good, and the crop is expected to be large. A moderate business has been done in Pekoes; “long leaf” kinds have been taken at Tls. 23 to 27, medium grades being a shade dearer; prices for “new makes” are unaltered and few settlements are reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 3,120 boxes, at Tls. 24 to 25 per picul. Scented Caper 31,200 boxes, at Tls. 13 to 26 per picul. Scented Orange Pekoe, 6,200 boxes, at Tls. 16 to 27 per picul.

AMOI.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Settlements of some 9,500 half-chests of Formosa Oolongs have transpired at rates showing some decline, chiefly on the finest grades. We quote good Cargo, duty paid, \$27 to \$24, superior \$29 to \$30, fine \$33 to \$34, finest \$35 to \$37. Arrivals from Formosa have been light, but a stock of from 65,000 to 70,000 half-chests remains on offer. Of Amoy Oolongs settlements of some 37,000 half-chests are reported at well maintained rates, say for common to fair, \$16 to \$18, good \$21 to \$22, superior \$23 to \$24, fine \$26 to \$27. Second-crop Teas have arrived to the extent of some 30,000 half-chests, and in consequence of the activity in the market an increased production is anticipated.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—A larger demand had been displayed, and buyers had had the advantage of daily declining prices. Holders were not overburdened with stock, but a heavy fall that had taken place in the markets of the interior was the main cause of the anxiety shown to sell. Hanks had almost exclusively had the attention of buyers, O-hius being more firmly held. Settlements:—Hanks, 1,050 bales; O h u s and other sorts, 150 bales; total, 1,200 bales; settlements, from 1st July to date, 2,750 bales; against corresponding period (season 1876-7), 7,700 bales. Stock 900 bales, against 1,000 bales last season. Quotations:—Hanks: Best, Nos. 1 and 2, 17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d.; Good, No. 2, 16s. 8d. to 17s. 1d.; Good all round, No. 2½d., 15s. 9d. to 16s. 5d.; Medium, No. 3, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d.; Common and Inferior, Nos. 4 and 5, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d.; Ohiu: Good, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.; Medium, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 5d.; Hamatski: Common to Medium, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d.; Kakeda: Extra and best, 20s. 9d. to 21s. 5d.; Common to Medium, 18s. 1d. to 19s. 9d.; Filature Silk, 20s. 1d. to 23s. 1d. per lb.

SHANGHAI.—There had been a quiet market, with little or nothing changing hands until near the close, when lower prices had tempted buyers. The settlements for the fortnight barely aggregated 1,300 bales, although the decline in values was Tls. 20 to 25 per picul on rates current when last English mail left and Tls. 40 to 45 per picul on opening prices. Tsatlees: Towards the close Chinese had shown themselves anxious to meet the market, and a very fair business had been done at Tls. 380 (17s. 6d.) for Buffalo and Woman chops, Tls. 377½ (17s. 5d.) for Donkey No. 4, Tls. 352½ (16s. 3½d.) for SSS Dollar chop, and Tls. 350 (16s. 2d.) for Sa-ling. Holders were fully prepared to sell at these rates, but buying had been by no means general. Tysaams had attracted little or no attention, some market skeins had been taken at Tls. 240 (11s. 2d.), and a small lot of market Keahngs at Tls. 350 (16s. 2d.). Rereels: American buyers were operating more freely, and about 100 bales had been settled at Tls. 400 to 510 for fair to best Haineens (18s. 5d. to 23s. 4d.), Tls. 330 to 480 for common to best Tsatlees (15s. 3d. to 22s.). Arrivals had been small, and the stock showed a reduction.

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Settlements for the fortnight ..	1,300	against 5,000 bales
Total Settlements to date ..	3,500	27,000 „
Stock ..	18,000	28,000 „

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Continued advices from home afford little encouragement to operators in this article. In the first week of the fortnight there was some demand for Tsatlee reel, and nearly 600 bales are said to have changed hands; since then however there has been almost a suspension of business, and 70 bales only are reported purchased. Prices are quoted about \$10 per picul lower, for most descriptions, and No. 4 quality is to-day nominally worth \$350 to \$355 per picul. The quantity of fine thread on offer is large as compared with the supply of ordinary seasons. Third crop silk is of such inferior quality that it does not meet with ready sale, and fourth crop samples that have come to hand show little improvement on the immediately preceding yield. Long-reels: A small business has been

done in these sorts. Settlements are put at 50 piculs of Seulam, Kow-long, &c. Re-reels have been in limited request, transactions reported are 180 boxes of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Lucklow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAGASAKI.—Tobacco: About 1,000 bales New leaf had been received from the interior, but the holders declined to show musters or name a price. Wax was nominally quoted at \$13.50 to 14.00 per picul. The only transaction reported is the shipment of 75 boxes to Yokohama on native account. Camphor exhibited more firmness, and 200 tubs had been sold at an advance of 25 cents per picul; stocks nil. Rice had declined in value, no doubt caused by the news of the insurrection having been quelled. Quotations: Cleaned, \$2.75, uncleaned, \$2.25 per picul. Wheat \$1.95 per picul, with small stocks. Coal, in the absence of supplies and an excess of tonnage, had advanced, and fair Karatz could not be obtained under \$4.00 per ton. Inabuku was quoted at \$3.30 per ton, but large supplies being close at hand, and only detained by adverse winds, this price would not be long maintained.

HANKOW.—There was a fair business doing amongst Natives in China Grass at firm prices, viz. Oopack White, Tls. 8.5.0 to 11. Szechuen Green, Tls. 8.3.0 to 8.4.0. Hides were in demand, and quotations were advancing, the current figures being Tls. 7.8.0 to 8. Rhubarb was quoted Tls. 4.0 to 6.0 for Shensi, and Tls. 13 to 30 for Szechuen.

HONG KONG.—Sugar: The purchases had been confined to native dealers principally for shipment to the Northern Ports and Japan. Although the demand had fallen off considerably of late the holders, in view of small stocks, showed no disposition to reduce rates. Quotations: Chui Chow white, \$8; brown, \$4.75; Sheklong, white, \$7.50 to 7.15; brown, \$5.00; other kinds, brown, \$4.25 to 4.75 per picul. At Swatow a small business had been done for the Northern Ports, and at the close the market showed signs of weakness. Camphor: Formosa was out of stock. There were about 700 tubs of Japan on offer, for which holders asked \$20.50 per picul. Gamboge in small supply and quoted at \$55 to 57 per picul. Vermilion quoted at \$42 per case. At Macao 50 piculs of Cassia Oil had been sold at \$92 to 93½ per picul, leaving no unsold stock on the market. A sale is reported of 20 piculs of Aniseed Oil at \$178 per picul, leaving about 80 piculs in stock. There were no Aniseed Stars offering.

CANTON.—Drug and Spices: Cassia Lignea was quoted for Loting \$10.30 in mats, 10.60 in boxes, for Tai Wo \$10.40 in mats, 10.70 in boxes. Sales 1,400 piculs. Stock 15,000 piculs. Star Aniseed, \$25 to 26. Rhubarb, No. 2, \$40 to 50. Alum, \$1.80 to 1.90 per picul. Camphor, \$20.50 to 21 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73c. to 77c. per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, Gold Chop. Vermilion \$40 to 41 per box. Matting: Fine contract, White 4/4, 10½c.; 5/4, 12½c.; 6/4, 14½c. per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11½c.; 5/4, 13½c.; 6/4, 15½c.; Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½c.; 5/4, 16c.; 6/4, 19c.; Red Check, 4/4, 15c.; 5/4, 17½c.; 6/4, 20½c. per yard. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong), \$3.80; Mandarin, \$4.40, per box of 6 jars.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Our Produce Market, as is usual at this season of the year, has been very quiet, and the business done has been of a very limited character. Sugar and Hemp are both quiet, but Coffee, owing to small supplies, has advanced. Sugar: Dealers, owing to continued wet weather, are still unable to deliver under July contracts, and are consequently unwilling to do anything forward. There would be a few buyers of extra and superior at about \$6 and \$5.50 per picul respectively, but dealers will not listen to these prices. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal only amount to 2,000 piculs, all of which has been delivered under contracts previously entered into. There have been sales, ex godown, of about 8,000 piculs at \$3.87½ per picul packed, and there is now less desire shown to buy. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices have quieted down somewhat, but only trifling quantities are now obtainable. Hemp: After the departure of last mail the price of current went up to \$6.12½ per picul (£23 16s. 7d.), but within the last few days the demand has fallen off and moderate parcels could now be obtained at \$6 per picul (£23 7s. 11d.). In course of shipment there are now 19,000 bales going forward to Great Britain and 15,000 bales to the United States. Coffee: Small parcels have been purchased for shipment to Spain at \$22 to 22.50 per picul (£78 16s. 2d. to £80 10s. 8d.), and unsold stocks may be estimated at about 3,000 piculs.

SINGAPORE.—The Produce Market had been quiet, and there had been less business doing during the fortnight; prices had been steady, with a firmer tendency, owing to low rates of freight and a decline in sterling exchange. The Gambier market was extremely dull, and no business of any importance was reported in the early part of the fortnight, supplies being scarce, and dealers were holding for higher rates; during the closing week a moderate business had been done; the price opening at \$4.65 and afterwards slightly hardening; about 1,100 tons had been contracted for. Cube Gambier was scarce; dealers refused to sell at current rates. Supplies of Black Pepper had fallen off, prices had remained steady, the demand had been flat; about 125 tons had been bought at \$7.70 to \$7.72½ per picul; arrivals of 3,000 bags of Atchin and West Coast Pepper, a portion of which had been bought at \$7.50 per picul. The demand for White Pepper had subsided; prices had fallen about 25 cents per picul, business had been trifling. Pearl Sago had again advanced in value, and it was difficult to procure. Sago Flour was very firm; contracts were reported at higher rates. Tapioca was very strong in the early part of the fortnight, but the demand at the high rates had subsided and quotations closed weaker; Pearl Tapioca was scarce and wanted; Flour was more plentiful. Coffee had remained firm, 2,500 piculs of Bonthyne had arrived, of which 900 piculs had been sold; the remainder was held for higher rates. Buffalo Hides were in fair request; several sales were noticed. Horns were unchanged. Nutmegs were firm; supplies had been small; Mace continued dull. The Tin market opened firmer; but the advance was not sustained; and prices closed easier; there had been some demand for the China market.

PENANG.—A good business had been done in Tin, and Black Pepper had been in limited inquiry. Sugar was neglected, London advices

being less favourable. Other articles showed very little change. **Tin:** Demand had been principally for China and India. Prices had ruled at \$18.95 to 18.70—closing steady at the latter quotation. **Black Pepper:** There had been a moderate demand for England and China, with purchases to the extent of 4,000 piculs Atchin at \$6.75 to 6.85—and shipments of West Coast had been made to Singapore and India, amounting to 3,900 piculs. Quotation for West Coast nominal, \$7.05. **White Pepper:** Small sales at \$12.70 to 12.75. **Sugar:** Chinese Basket had been neglected. European manufacture, small sales of No. 2 at \$5½; and contracts of No. 1, delivery in October, had been made at \$7.50.

THE TEA SEASON, 1877-78.

(Settlements of Teas at Shanghai to August 11, 1877.)

	Congou—Chests.	Green—½-Chests.
Maitland and Co. ...	21,680	13,760
Drysdale, Ringer, and Co. ...	12,000	—
Roid, Evans, and Co. ...	5,500	1,500
Cumins and Co. ...	3,780	—
Fearon, Low, and Co. ...	2,070	8,340
John Forster ...	7,300	1,550
Turner and Co. ...	5,900	—
H. T. Wade ...	2,970	—
Reiss and Co. ...	9,000	—
Little and Co. ...	9,300	1,700
Overbeck ...	2,760	—
Blain and Co. ...	7,250	600
Shaw Bros. and Co. ...	300	—
Fogg and Co. ...	223	—
Sun Loong ...	600	—
Jardine, Matheson and Co. ...	6,530	—
Nichol, R. ...	7,050	—
White, Welch, and Co. ...	496	1,450
Lucas and Co. ...	2,800	—
Hyde, Hertz and Co. ...	4,600	1,120
Rodewald Schonfeld ...	3,060	—
Bovet Bros. and Co. ...	1,880	1,260
Gibb, Livingstone and Co. ...	5,200	—
Pustau and Co. ...	1,600	—
Russell and Co. ...	680	—
Birley and Co. ...	4,540	9,500
Holliday, Wise, and Co. ...	960	—
Siemssen and Co. ...	340	—
Butterfield and Swire ...	2,000	5,900
Evans, Pugh, and Co. ...	2,303	340
Olyphant and Co. ...	840	—
Gilman and Co. ...	430	433
Adamson and Co. ...	—	2,820
Fraser and Co. ...	—	4,430
Fogg and Co. ...	—	3,140

THE TEA SEASON, 1877-78.

(Settlements of Teas at Foochow to August 6, 1877.)

Shippers.	Congou. Chests.	Souchong. Chests.	Oolong. ½-Chests.	Pekoe. Chests.	Sc'ed Tea. Boxes.
Adamson, Bell, and Co. ...	36,240	—	440	—	1,880
Birley and Co. ...	15,920	260	50	—	—
Butterfield and Swire ...	22,470	496	115	—	3,640
Bradley, W. McKenzie ...	13,180	—	1,650	—	2,160
Fairhurst, Thomas ...	8,680	420	—	—	3,141
Forster and Co., John ...	32,650	1,442	3,490	240	4,369
Gibb, Livingstone, & Co. ...	9,300	885	—	—	1,640
Gilman and Co. ...	16,570	710	1,118	—	580
Holliday, Wise, and Co. ...	4,300	1,290	—	50	—
Jardine, Matheson, & Co. ...	35,880	1,480	470	120	8,455
Morris and Co., B. J. ...	7,610	—	315	—	270
Newman and Co. ...	11,250	1,000	250	44	—
Odell and Leyburn ...	23,180	558	—	269	2,945
Oliver and Co. ...	18,200	532	1,970	—	2,480
Olyphant and Co. ...	17,104	308	—	—	3,607
Phipps, Hickling, & Co. ...	32,944	1,750	—	128	3,040
Piatkoff, Molchanoff, and Co. ...	2,350	107	—	—	—
Rodewald Schonfeld, and Co. ...	6,620	1,730	—	1,014	—
Russell and Co. ...	11,330	4,280	2,170	270	2,490
Sassoon, Sons, & Co., D. ...	—	120	—	120	—
Siemssen and Co. ...	2,000	2,050	—	550	—
Silverlock and Co. ...	17,285	90	—	—	9,230
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff, and Co. ...	—	550	—	75	—
Turner and Co. ...	8,610	399	820	—	1,350
Westall, Galton, and Co. ...	51,920	3,508	—	559	8,439

RICE AFLOAT FROM JAPAN.

	T. Maru	Laurel	Punjaub	Scawfell	Glamis	Cynosure	F. Spur	Leicester	Tons
Apr. 14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350
May 25 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820
" 30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,150
July 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530
" 19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,104
" 30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160
" — ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	980
Aug. 8 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,550
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,664

SUGAR AFLOAT FROM FAR EAST.

	Leucadia	L. Rookh	Rickmers	Carricks	Carpo	Bags
June 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,280
" 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,750
" 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	600
" 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
" 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,260

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.					SILK
	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	
From May 16, 1877, to Aug. 24, 1877	60015946	25958102	428818	8683623	95115815	5437
From May 16, 1876, to Aug. 24, 1876	59723062	34365507	1626957	6858137	104620583	12076
TO THE CONTINENT.						
From June 1, to Aug. 24, 1877					370356	9263
Do. do. to do. 1876					5287746	22449

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Aug. 24, 1877	1731218	804
Do. do. to do. 1876	11517855	1526

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Aug. 24, 1877	11,020,139
Do. do. to do. 1876	10,552,710

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	18,690	1864 to 1865	121,236,470	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,690	1865 to 1866	119,333,042	62,890
1846 to 1847	63,972,400	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,433,290	50,052
1847 to 1848	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	57,449
1848 to 1849	92,210,400	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,834	70,917
1849 to 1850	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,710,193	63,807
1850 to 1851	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,999,850	51,329
1851 to 1852	85,569,152	61,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	51,589
1852 to 1853	90,966,169	70,614	1872 to 1873	151,869,263	57,263
1853 to 1854	109,831,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,630	47,873
1854 to 1855	121,273,580	72,857	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1855 to 1856	117,465,586	46,003	1875 to 1876	166,315,267	87,483

EXCHANGES, &c.

(For dates see first page.)

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	3s. 11d.	4s. 0d. to 3s. 11d.	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Shanghai	5s. 4d.	5s. 5d.	5s. 5d.
Canton	"	"	"
Hong Kong	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d. to 3s. 11d.	3s. 11d. to 3s. 11d.
Macao	3s. 11d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Singapore	3s. 11d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Penang	3s. 11d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Manila	4s. 1d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 305½ to 306½	Rs. 224½
" Hong Kong	27½ to 27½ dis.	"
Bar silver	11s. 11½ d.	5½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tis. 73.25	½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 43 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tis. 240.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tis. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tis. 160 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tis. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$600.
North China Insurance Company, Tis. 860.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Tis. 730.
Union Insurance Society, 90.
China Traders' Company (Limited), \$2,700.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tis. 160.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tis. 90.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tis. 86.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tis. 64.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tis. 30.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 41 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, 75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 25 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,650 per share.
Hotel Shares, \$60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. div. ex div.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$615 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, \$166 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, \$415 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 (exchange 4s. 14d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tis. 30 per share, nominal.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$137½.
New Harbour Dock Company, \$110 paid, par.
Singapore Gas Company, £5 paid, par.
Gienna Mining Company, \$5 paid, nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

SUNDRIES FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Leucadin, from Hong Kong, June 1, preserves 1,450cc. and 100 casks, essential oil 30 cases, camphor 280 boxes, matting 270 bales, canes 305 pkgs., chinaware 123 cases, hides 736 pieces.—Lalla Rookh, June 1, hemp 200 bales.—Windhover, June 23, straw hats 186,000.—Thermopylae, July 6, straw braid 472 piculs, straw hats 594,000.—Forward Ho, July 28, straw braid 417 piculs, hemp 49 piculs, feathers 33 piculs.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,162,000
" 4	Catty Sark	Hankow	1,334,000
" 20	Windhover	Hankow	1,115,000
"	Ajax (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,204,000
July	Fitzroy	Shanghai	1,000,000
" 10	Thermopylae	Shanghai	1,000,000
"	John Milton	Shanghai	1,000,000
Aug.	Lorne (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
"	Mecca (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
"	Stentor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,500,000
"	Montgomeryshire (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
"	Mikado (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,500,000
Total			15,968,000

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Sept. 30, Strathairley (str.).
At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, Aug. 11, Killarney (str.); from London, Sept. 29, Braemar Castle (str.).
At FOOCHOW.—From Sydney, Aug. 10, Maid of Judah.
At AMOY.—From Newcastle, Aug. 12, Nether-ton.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, Aug. 11, Papillon; 16, Thomas Fletcher; from London, Oct. 1, Glenearn (str.); from Liverpool, 1, Ulysses (str.); from Hamburg, 1, Meteor, 3, Egeria (str.); from Penarth, 1, Dartmouth; 2, Melusine.
At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. —, Letterewe.
At BATAVIA.—From London, Aug. 22, Ada; from Newcastle, N.S.W., Ensign; 24, Wave Queen; from Cardiff, 23, J. W. Oliver; 26, Undaunted; from Shields, 24, Toivo; from San Francisco, 23, Anahuac.
At SAMARANG.—From Hull, Aug. 18, Michael Angelo; from Holland, 18, Sindoro.
At SOERABAYA.—From Cardiff, Aug. 17, Aline; from Greenock, 18, Louis de Geer.
At SINGAPORE.—None.
At PENANG.—From Newcastle, Aug. 24, Vesta.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.
From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 12, Stentor (str.); 16, Mikado (str.); for London, via Foochow, 12, Lorne (str.).
From FOOCHOW.—For Australia, Aug. 11, Jesse McDonald; 17, Louisa; for London, 17, Stentor (str.); Sept. 29, Glenearles (str.).
From SWATOW.—For the Channel, f.o., Aug. 15, Fugitive.
From HONG KONG.—None.
From MANILA.—For San Francisco, Aug. 11, Portland Lloyds; for New York, 17, Camilla; for Cadiz and Liverpool, 18, Cadiz (str.).
From CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.
From SINGAPORE.—For Marseilles, Aug. 20, Batavia (str.); for London, 29, Donald Ferguson, Stentor (str.); 30, Lorne (str.); 31, Windermere; for Liverpool, 30, Figogna.
From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 27, Weymiss Castle.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HINGO.—For the Channel, f.o., Leicester.
At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Etta Loring.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, Killarney (str.), Serapis, Santon, John Milton, Albert Victor, Black Adder, Woolhara; for New York, Glenroy (str.), Glamis Castle (str.), Stratheden, Caller On, Sir Lancelot.
At FOOCHOW.—For London, Thingvalla (str.), Lorne (str.), Mikado (str.); for Australia, Tullochgorum, Maid of Judah; for Cape Town, Crested Wave.
At AMOY.—For New York, Glamis Castle (str.), Mascina.
At HONG KONG.—For London, Nestor (str.), Stentor (str.), Achilles (str.), Robert Henderson, Polynesia, George Croshaw, Bon Accord; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Johanne, William Cobb, Grasnere, Aberlady; for San Francisco, Victoria, A. S. Davis; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Caldwell, Winlow.
At MANILA.—For London, Janet Ferguson, Penrith; for the Channel, f.o., Durham; for Liverpool, Merwanjee Framjee; for Santander, Augustina; for New York, Lizzie H., Cyclone, Kent's Bank, Agnes.
At CEBU.—For New York, Antioch.
At ILO ILO.—For New York, Western Chief, Brennero; for Cadiz, Pepita.
At SINGAPORE.—For London, Leonora, Boldon, Swiftsure; for Liverpool, Lochleven Castle, Verra; for Glasgow, Huntley Castle; for New York, Annie Reed, Queen of the Seas.
At PENANG.—For London, Halia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, \$9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, \$9; do., Lyons and Milan, \$9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, \$4.75 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by sailing vessel, Tea £2 15s. per ton, general merchandise £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £4, by other steamers £3 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel, £2 5s. to £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer, £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £3 10s., by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 to £3 10s. per ton. To New York by steamer £4 per ton.

From AMOY.—To New York by steamer £4 per ton, by sailing vessel £2 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 12s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London and Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp £2 10s. per ton; sugar, £1 10s. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, sugar, \$7 per ton; hemp, \$7 per ton of four bales.

From CEBU.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, \$13 per ton; hemp, \$7 per four bales.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, \$13 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d., light weight 42s. 6d.; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measure; ment goods. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d., rattans, 80s. To Glasgow, by sailing vessel, sago flour, 40s. To Channel f.o., by sailing vessel, dead weight, 37s. 6d., light freight 47s. 6d. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 32s. 6d.; Tapioca and Pepper 45s.; Hides 60s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Aug. 11	Cotherstone...	Singapore	England
" 13	Adelaide	Do.	Hamburg
" 14	Eyvor	Rio de Janeiro	Batavia
" 17	Timour	Singapore	Liverpool
" 18	Sunrise	New York	Order
"	G. J. Ray	Fremantle	Shanghai
" 19	Subahani	Singapore	Fremantle
"	Caura	Manila	Liverpool
" 20	Wodan	Saigon	Callao
"	Panola	Hong Kong	New York
"	Chica	Caliz	Manila
"	Ann Adamson	Bangkok	Cherbourg
" 24	Peruvian	Liverpool	Hong Kong
"	Alice	New York	Yokohama
"	Vanguard	Do.	Order
"	Spartan	Do.	Do.
" 25	Corea	Liverpool	Batavia
" 26	Snap	Gothenburg	Do.
"	Iron Age	Rio de Janeiro	Do.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, Oct. 1.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera has arrived here, and the mails left for London at 6 P.M. to-day.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, SEPT. 29.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hindostan, with the India and China heavy mails, left at 4 P.M. for Southampton, where she may be expected to arrive on the 11th or 12th October.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUZ, Oct. 1.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China, Japan and Mauritius, arrived here yesterday evening, and left for Marseilles. [This steamer subsequently grounded in the Suez canal, and was detained until the 3rd inst.]

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 29.—GALLE, Oct. 1.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day.

LAST OUTWARD P. and O. MAIL.—SUZ, Oct. 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Sumatra and Poonah, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails of 20-25th ult., left at 4 P.M. to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 7.—GALLE, Oct. 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles Sept. 9, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 24.—HONG KONG, Oct. 3.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, from Marseilles Aug. 26, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—October 2, at Marseilles, from Batavia, Stad Harlem (str.); 3, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Ravenna; 4, City of Berlin, from Rangoon; J. C. Potter, from Bassein; at Queenstown, Itoms, from Bassein; Angela P., from Akyab; Luigia V., from Rangoon; 4, at Sunderland, from Maulmain, Ottawa; at Scilly, from Bassein, Toronto; at Greenock, from Java, Margaret Falconer; at Queenstown, from Akyab, Lucy Pope; 5, from Rangoon, Sarah and Emma; from Maulmain, Canute; at Falmouth, from Bassein, Churchstow; passed Deal, for London, from Batavia, St. Joseph; at London, from Hong Kong, Nyassa.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 3, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Forest Belle; for Singapore, Maria S.; from Newcastle, for Bangkok, Elizabeth; 3, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Feronia (str.); 4, from Newport, for Hong Kong, Empire; for Amoy, Oscar Mooyet; 5, from London, for Penang, &c., Bertha (str.).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Oct. 3, passed, Stentor (str.), China for London. Malta, Oct. 3, arrived and left, Elgin (str.), Samarang for Amsterdam.

CASUALTIES.—Gibraltar, Oct. 3, the Herzogin Anna is reported to have jettisoned thirty tons cargo.—Cape Town, Sept. 11, the wreck and washed up cargo of the Charmer was sold by public auction for £1,695.—Rangoon, Oct. 5, the Sophie Jones, with rice, has put back leaky.—Sourabaya, Oct. 1, the Julia Reitz, from Foochow to Adelaide, has gone ashore eight miles from the coast of Boston, and will probably become a total wreck; she struck on a rock not marked in the charts.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Oct. 5, Diomed, Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Celebes, Batavia for Nieuwe Diep; at Gibraltar, Oct. 6, Glamis Castle (str.), from China.

SPOKEN.—Progressista, Cardiff for Singapore, Sept. 3, 35 S., 8 E.; Glen Caladh, Java for Falmouth, Aug. 28, 10 S., 11 W.; Falcon, London for Hong Kong, Sept. 2, 13 N., 27 W.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE SPANIARDS IN SOOLOO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, OCT. 3.—A telegram has been received here from Singapore stating that a body of 540 Spanish troops routed a band of 2,000 insurgents in one of the Sooloo Islands, on Sept. 9 and 11, killing fifty and taking twenty-two prisoners.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 29.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.4; Silk market firm; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 430.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 27.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist, \$95.

MURDERS BY CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

A telegram from San Francisco to the New York papers states on the afternoon of the 15th ult. some persons passing near Sargent's Ranch, about two miles from Rocklin, Placer County, heard several pistol-shots, and, as they approached the house, saw two men, who scaled the fence and ran away. On entering the house the body of a Mrs. Oder, who, with her husband and Sargent, occupied the premises, was found on the floor. She had been shot twice, and her head split open by an axe. An alarm was given, and a party of constables and citizens began a search. About fifty yards from the house the body of Mr. Oder was found. He had received three pistol-shots. The party then followed the trail of the men who were seen to jump the fence. Their tracks showed that they wore Chinese shoes. After crossing a ravine, three-quarters of a mile from the house, in a clump of willows, they found Sargent bleeding from wounds in the head and body. He was conscious, and stated that two Chinamen had called at the house shortly after noon and desired to purchase a certain mining claim from him. He accompanied them to the claim, and while returning they shot him five times in the body and head and left him for dead. He said the assassins were from Penrhyn, a neighbouring village, one of them being a cook at Grant's boarding-house, near the Penrhyn quarries. He had received \$120 from another Chinaman a few days before for a mining claim, which sum was in a trunk at the house, and presumed that the object of the murderers was to obtain the money. The party followed the track of the murderers to a Chinese cabin near at hand, where they captured three Chinamen, one of whom was in bed, but perspiring freely, as though he had been running. Several other Chinamen living near by were arrested, and one of them, who was much frightened, volunteered the information that Ah Sam and Ah Jim had murdered Sargent, but would say no more. One of the prisoners had \$120 in his possession. It was found that the trunk in which Sargent deposited the money had been cut open and robbed. Sargent died the following morning. The excitement was intense during the night, and had the evidence against the prisoners been deemed conclusive they would doubtless have been lynched at once. The cook at Grant's boarding-house could not be found, though the town and the country for miles around were scoured in the pursuit. On the 16th a meeting of citizens was held at Rocklin, and all the Chinese were notified to leave the place by six P.M. Before four o'clock the last squad of Chinamen, burdened by their baggage, filed out of the town, including those employed by the Railroad Company, the prisoners being the only ones remaining. They were in no way molested by the excited crowd. At six P.M. the citizens marched to the Chinese quarter and demolished all the buildings, twenty-five in number, including a store, the owner of which had removed his stock of goods. At the inquest on the bodies of the murdered persons facts were developed which led the sheriff to believe that four of the Chinamen in custody were implicated in the murders, and he ordered their removal to the county jail at Auburn. A crowd collected when the officers, with their prisoners, boarded the train, and the mutterings of the throng broke out into exclamations such as "Have them out!" "Hang them!" A rush was then made for the doors of the car, and the sheriff and his deputies were seized upon, and but for a fair show of pistols by the officers and conductor of the train the purpose of the mob would have been accomplished. The crowd was finally forced back, and the train moved out of the station, followed by the yells of the throng. The moderation displayed by the citizens, with the exception of the above incident, was partly due to the fact that throughout the day, and by common consent, all the saloon keepers closed their doors, otherwise serious consequences would undoubtedly have ensued. The coroner's jury found that the murder of Sargent was committed by Ah Sam, Ah Jim, and another Chinaman unknown, Sargent having mentioned a third assailant subsequent to his first statement. The jury failed to indicate the murderers of Oder and his wife, and the other prisoners were liberated for want of evidence against them. In the evening the buildings connected with a Chinese garden about a mile from Rocklin were burned. It is positively denied that the fire was caused by whites,

and it is probable that the premises were abandoned and fired by the Chinese. A later despatch says Mr. Sargent's teamster is missing, and it is supposed he has been killed. A party of armed citizens visited various Chinese camps in the township, but found them all deserted, the occupants having taken alarm and decamped in haste. It is believed the trouble is not yet ended. The citizens of Roseville, a few miles from Rocklin, notified the Chinamen to leave the town before ten o'clock the following morning.

A CHINESE TEMPLE.

The Chinese have lately erected a temple in Nevada, which, from the description given of it in the *Virginia City Chronicle*, seems to be in its way a model of church architecture. On both sides of the door are gigantic figures about ten feet high, made entirely of coloured paper. Each has one leg lifted in the air, and they look like Chinese gods dancing a "double clog." Banners and lanterns are displayed on the walls outside; within is an altar covered with burning punk, fruit, varnished hog, incense, and little metallic gods, surrounded by feathers and paper ornaments. The walls are hung with pictures portraying the terrors of a future punishment and the rewards of a prospective paradise. The Chinese hell is depicted by a sort of brick oven with big folding doors, by the side of which sits the devil. Subordinate devils are seen driving the sinner towards the spot, while the big devil, viewing the procession with a look of satisfaction, is just reaching for his forked spear with one hand and taking the keys out of his waistcoat pocket with the other. Another picture represents the judgment. An immense figure sits at a big desk judging the sinners at his left, and a man clothed in red garments casts them into a furnace of fire below, while a clerk at the right of the desk checks off their names in a large book. One picture represents a woman beating the devil over the head with a club, the heathen gods applauding. The joys of paradise are depicted by a number of persons sitting on clouds of glory and dining on roast pig, while angels hover above and fan off the flies.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, OCT. 2.

The past week has been remarkable for its insignificance in almost every way; certainly the high classes of society and the members of the Government are returned to the city, but of the active life which always used to prevail here at the fall of the year very little is perceptible. A sort of depression is felt by everyone, and a feeling is becoming more and more uniform, that the fearful events in the East of Europe must some day draw our country into the great quarrel.

General Haug, one of the officers of Garibaldi's Legion, who of late has resided in the vicinity of Jthehoe (a little town in Holstein), has been summoned by the Italian Government and restored to his former rank in the Italian army.

On the occasion of the military manoeuvres of the 14th division of the German army, the Grand Duke of Baden, son-in-law to the Emperor, has been appointed Inspector-General of the 4th Army Corps, consisting of the mentioned, and of the 15th (the Alsatian) division. This nomination is not only a proof of the Emperor's being satisfied by the performance of the 14th division, commanded hitherto by the Grand Duke, but also of the reconciliation of the inhabitants of the newly annexed province (Alsatia) to German rule. The recruits of that province were attached hitherto to regiments in the old provinces, but now they will form own regiments.

The Emperor has promulgated a decree according to which the members of the "Bundesrath," the German Upper House, shall re-assemble on the 8th of this month at Berlin; thus Parliamentary life will begin again, and the dead season therefore may be considered as finished. The sittings of the Reichstag will hardly take place this year, but the members of that corporation are expected to be called together early in the month of January, 1878.

Mr. Crispi, the Speaker of the Italian House of Commons, has made a trip through Germany, and has now left for Great Britain. During his stay at Berlin he has been welcomed, among other persons, by Herr von Benningen, the President of the Prussian Diet, and on the 23rd of last month he responded to an invitation for a parliamentary dinner, given to him by the leading deputies to the Reichstag and to the Prussian Landtag. A great number of political celebrities partook in this festival, and several speeches have been held on this occasion, pointing to the amicable relations of the Italian and German people.

On Thursday last an Exhibition of German coal was opened at Hamburg, with the purpose of enlarging the sale of this produce, not only for consumption in our town but also for export. All exhibited coal came from Westphalian pits, and it is a matter of great interest to see the increased traffic to Hamburg of this article during the last five years. For 1872 the total quantity sent to our town did not exceed 333 double hectolitres, in 1873 it amounted to 13,519, in 1874 to 71,508, in 1875 to 479,659, and in 1876 to ca. 845,000 double-hectolitres. It must be taken in mind that this last-mentioned quantity is only one-seventh of the total import of coal to Hamburg, six-sevenths of which came from Great Britain, but now Germany is trying to emancipate herself from British fuel, and perhaps it may in course of time be successful, as the quality of our own produce does not fall short against English coal, and the price of it is really the same as a cheaper one.

A number of Ultramontane journals have set the rumour afloat according to which the German Empire intended to annex or incorporate the whole or a part of the hitherto Russian Poland, but the official press of Berlin is now declaring these said rumours to be false, and states those rumours to be trials to disturb the friendship between the Russian and the German Empire.

In one of my former letters you will remember I wrote to you about the East Siberian Trading Company, that the promoter and real

manager of this establishment, Mr. Luehdorf, was gone to Nikolajewsk, on the Amoor, in order to make arrangements, as the chief officer of the Company in that town had given his dismission. Mr. Luehdorf has now returned, and is now at Berlin, but nothing reliable has transpired about the result of his endeavours. The position of the company is said to be hopeless—and the whole paid-up capital may be considered as a total loss; the shares are distributed among a very limited number of people, as I hear only six or seven persons are the shareholders of the establishment, mercantile people of more or less great fortune, so that this failure of the undertaking may be disagreeable, but not a ruin to them.

An official report about the trade of Germany with Siam, which recently has been published, shows that the number of German vessels visiting the port of Bangkok of late has been constantly increasing. In 1875 the vessels which arrived in the sail port under German colours only numbered sixty-six in all; but in 1876 amounted to 100, outnumbered all other nations, and were only surpassed by the own Siamese vessels. Of Hamburg vessels no less than forty-seven visited Bangkok during the past year, the rest of fifty-three being distributed amongst the other German ports.

The German Steamship Company is far from realising the great hopes which were manifested in this undertaking when it was first founded. The considerable taking off in the export of German articles of industry to East India, as well as the uniform bad situation of all business, have not been without consequences for this company, and their shares are at present noted not higher than 50 per cent. below par. After the opinion of experienced seamen, the main reason of the insufficient results hitherto experienced is the construction of the vessels themselves; these steamers, instead of being built only for carrying cargo, are a sort of androgynus between a passenger boat and a trader, and therefore insufficient as well in one as the other direction. A second reason is the great expenses endured by these vessels, and their relative unfitness for coasting trade in China, because they are too large for the latter. Consequently, notwithstanding the exertions of the masters, hardly ever a good result will be gained. That the steam trade from Germany to East India is not altogether hopeless is sufficiently shown by the Flensburg Steamship Company, whose vessels employed mainly with the rice ports, of late have given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

In comparison to the previous week business during the past seven days has shown rather less activity, and transactions for delivery as well as on the spot are of small extent. Money remained abundant, but rates of discount in the open market are a little higher.

COFFEE.—Demand for consumption remained a good one, and sales have been considerable. Supplies are coming in slowly, and values are therefore showing higher tendency. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR.—Sales of first hand parcels have been of no importance. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed m.23 to 25½; do. unclayed, m.18½ to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29; do. brown, m.18½ to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.21 to 30; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28, per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Transactions of dressed quality have been of a regular extent; sales of raw quality are not reported.

TEA.—Of first-hand parcels the following transactions are reported: 366/8 boxes Congo, 543/4 boxes Souchong, 57/4 boxes Pecos, 7/4 boxes Haysanchit, 17/4 boxes Tonkay, 65/8 boxes Youghayson, 62/8 boxes Haysan, and 160/8 boxes Gunpowder.

COTTON has been in better demand, with good tendency. In addition to some lots of American provenience, the following parcels have been sold: 100 bales Rangoon at m.0.45½, and 30 bales roughstapled Fiji.

SPICES.—Nutmegs m. 2.70 to 3.20 per lb.; Mace, m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves are duller, Zanzibar, m.134 to 135; Pepper firmly maintained, Singapore quality at m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35, White, m.65 to 76.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Nothing of importance is to be reported from our markets; speculation for a rise is continued without any visible ground, and the only feature is the scarcity of money. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan ...	95½	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868 ...	101½	—
Hamburg Loan of 1870 ...	104½	105
Do. do. 1875 ...	95½	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ..	—	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ..	—	—
Coeln Minden Railway	93½	94
Norddeutsche Bank... ..	137	137½
Vereinsbank	122½	—
International Bank	84	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	—	102½
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.)	101	—
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	—	31½
Hamburg American Packet Company	55½	56½
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	51	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ..	12½	—

CHARGE AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE "COLDSTREAM."—An inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, has been held before the Local Marine Board, Tower-hill, into a charge of drunkenness and misconduct preferred by Mr. J. Willis, of the firm of J. Willis and Son, owners, against Captain Randall, late master of the *Coldstream*. Mr. Scrutton, the Chairman of the Board, presided, Mr. Balguy, the magistrate, acting as Legal Assessor. The voyage was from England to Singapore and Shanghai, and thence to Manila and Ilo Ilo, where the master was superseded. After a lengthened investigation the Court found the charges were proved, and cancelled Captain Randall's certificate.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

There is but little political news of importance by the present mail. At Peking the Ministers appear to be preserving the attitude of dignified inaction which was noticed in the last mail's papers. That such is the fact is perhaps not very astonishing when the knot into which things have been allowed to drift in connection with the Chefoo Convention is borne in mind. It is of course difficult for any of the Ministers—including the German Minister who is negotiating for the revision of his treaty—to move while it remains uncertain what will be done in this matter. At the same time it is probable that after the hot weather is over and their Excellencies have returned from their trips to the Hills, something definite will be done towards settling outstanding questions. From Tientsin the welcome news is brought that the long-looked for rains had at last fallen, but it still seems that they were too late to affect the crops very greatly, and that consequently the damage from the drought will be as great as was anticipated. At Shanghai the locusts were again causing anxiety, and rewards had been offered to the Chinese to catch the destructive insects. One very undesirable effect which has more than once attended the opening of new ports in China has followed the throwing open of Wenchow. The dreaded *Lekin* tax has been introduced on all imports as soon as they enter the city, and it is said to be very much heavier than at any other foreign port. This step is entirely in accordance with the grasping and narrow-minded financial policy of the Chinese officials, who have repeatedly shown themselves so near-sighted as to "kill the goose which lays the golden eggs" by placing such imposts upon foreign trade while still in its infancy at a given place as have before long effectually stifled it. At Shanghai the important item of news is that the Mixed Court have given judgment on the charge of perjury brought against one of the witnesses in the *Tunsin* collision case. The verdict is spoken of in one of the local journals as amounting to one of "not proven"—for what reason, however, is not very apparent, as it really amounts to a clear acquittal of the accused. Details are given of a serious collision which has taken place between the steamer *Dragon* and H.M.'s gunboat *Frolic* a few miles outside Woosung. The flood tides in the river Wongpoo, which are described as having been unusually high, have caused several accidents to the vessels in harbour. The scheme for establishing a sanitarium at Pootoo was still attracting attention. A steamer was already running at regular intervals between that place and Ningpo. It has been suggested that the collection of books on Natural History belonging to the late Mr. J. P. Martin should be acquired for the Shanghai Museum. A somewhat important decision has been given at the Mixed Court, by which the responsibility of the Chinese owners of passenger ships for luggage entrusted to their employes is established. At Hong Kong there has been no little excitement produced in consequence of the gentleman occupying the position of Consul General for Portugal having been removed from his post through the influence of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company have held their meeting, and the state of the Company's business is pronounced to be much improved. The publication of the answers to the examination papers set to the Chinese competitors for a clerkship in one of the police courts have caused no little amusement. On the other hand, one of the examiners has been "spotted" in fourteen errors in the translation of a Chinese document—from which it would appear that the learning of Hong Kong requires a little stringing up.

From Japan the present mail brings news that Rear-Admiral Reynolds, in command of the United States Squadron, left for home, on sick leave, on August 13. It was stated that the Japanese Lighthouse Department is to be made a branch of the Home Department. The accounts from the seat of the civil war confirm the progress previously reported on the part of the Imperial arms.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

WITHIN the last few weeks public attention has been drawn to the subject of Chinese emigration from two very distinct points of view. On the one hand we have had to consider the complaints—ungrounded as we believe—of the evils resulting from the advent of Chinese to the United States and to our Colonies; on the other, attention has been forcibly directed, by means of the deputation which recently waited upon the Chinese Envoy, to the sufferings of the unlucky coolies who have been induced to proceed to Cuba. Though apparently unconnected, and differing widely in their directly practical bearings, these two questions are in many respects one, and are at least so closely connected with one another that they may with advantage be considered together. Coolie emigration—in the sense in which it was long known—that is mixed up with the abominable system of chicanery and kidnapping at Macao and elsewhere, is happily a thing of the past. The last blow was struck to it a few years ago at Hong Kong by the passage of a local ordinance so severe in its provisions as to put an end to the possibility of making use of that Colony for the repairing or fitting-up of ships to take the coolies from Macao, and doing away in consequence with the traffic from that Colony. Since that time it has been impossible to ship coolies in the old way. Peru, after great difficulties, has concluded a treaty with China, and hopes have been entertained of establishing coolie emigration to that country upon a sound basis; but up to the present it does not appear to have been possible to do so—nor is it likely that traffic with that country can be reopened unless substantial guarantees be given to the Chinese Government that the coolies will be properly and justly treated. As already noticed, it is now desired to form a company for the purpose of reviving the traffic to Cuba; and it was the chief object of the deputation which recently waited upon H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Envoy, to prevent the objects of this association being carried out, and we are confident that they will have the wishes of all who are actuated by right principles for their success. Though some statements which have been made upon the subject have been exaggerated, and being exaggerated have done more harm than good to the cause they were intended to further, there is no doubt whatever that the unlucky coolies who go under contract to Cuba are unjustly and cruelly treated, and that no sufficient guarantee has been given that this state of things will be in any way ameliorated. The conditions of engagement as set forth in the company's prospectus appear fair enough, but past experience teaches only too well at what point they will be evaded. "The coolie," it is said, "as a free man can return to his own country when he has fulfilled his first contract, otherwise he must make a new engagement for the day's work for a period of two years." The proviso in italics looks a little doubtful in the clause itself, and is fully explained in the subsequent clause, which provides that: "If at the termination of the third contract the coolie wishes to return to his own country, and has not the necessary means of doing so, he shall be sent back at the expense of the Government"—by which it is seen that the possibility of the coolie not having the means to return after the completion of his third contract is deliberately contemplated. It has been at this point, in fact, that all the iniquities have been introduced into the Coolie Emigration to Cuba and Peru. The terms of the original contracts are fair enough in appearance, but the unfortunate coolies when they have once arrived are forced to renew them over and over again, and thus to pass a prolonged period of servitude, if they are indeed fortunate enough ever to be able to return to their native land.

The suicidal policy of this injustice has, after a long series of years, begun to work its own cure, in its being almost impossible to find means to obtain emigrants now from China to the proscribed places, though it would seem that the promoters of the Company have some hopes of being able to steer clear of the stringent regulations at present in force at all ports in China, at Hong Kong, and even at Macao. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will be active in the matter, and will, if necessary, represent it to other foreign Governments, from whom it would, doubtless, receive valuable moral support. Unless a Chinese

Consul be appointed to Cuba there can be no security for the better treatment of the coolies than that which they have hitherto received; and while this is the case no further emigration should be permitted. The question, so far as Cuba is concerned, does not, however, end here. There are at present thousands of Chinese in that colony who, there is but too much reason to know, are unjustly detained, and some efforts ought assuredly to be made to obtain their release. This must be by no means an easy task; but suitable representations to the Spanish Government might go some way towards its accomplishment. It is to the interest of Cuba that the necessary security should be given, and what has taken place in our own Colonies shows that the Chinese are willing to emigrate of their own accord, when they know they will be secure and fairly treated. Our West India Colonies, to which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S Coolie Convention of 1860 put an end to emigration from China under contract, are, we learn, endeavouring to complete arrangements for the encouragement of free emigration, the main element in the scheme being that the engagement of the emigrants shall be entirely in the hands of the Chinese themselves, and that no contracts for time will be made. If Cuba would do justice to the Chinese already there, set emigration on foot upon a similar basis, and give security to the Chinese that they would be properly protected for the future, there would probably not be any difficulty in obtaining labourers, seeing that at the present moment the complaint from other places is not that Chinese labourers cannot be obtained, but that they are coming in too great numbers. Of the value of emigration, if properly conducted, both to the large number of Chinese seeking employment and to the Colonies which would benefit by their labour, there can be no doubt, and it is to be sincerely regretted that the injustice inflicted upon them in a few places should throw obstacles in the way of their proceeding to others, where they would enjoy good treatment and proper protection.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London and China Telegraph* has called attention to the influence which is being exerted by H.E. MR. POPE HENNESSY to further the views of the Catholics in Hong Kong in opposition to the general interests of the colony. We have hesitated to allude to this subject hitherto, as we have always made it a principle to avoid as far as possible anything in the form of religious controversy in these columns. But when those high in authority allow their religious proclivities to interfere with the discharge of their public duties, it is impossible for the press to preserve silence. The statements which we have received from a variety of correspondents, some of whose communications have been published, can leave no doubt that between the Catholic Governor and the Catholic Bishop in Hong Kong a strong tendency is shown to favour everything Romish, and to oppose all that is Protestant. This should not be tolerated in a Protestant colony. It is no religious question, but the question simply whether the residents shall be impartially and equitably governed. The Catholics in Hong Kong have always enjoyed full toleration, and have had ample Government support; and we would warn them that they will assuredly best consult their interests in the long run by abstaining from placing themselves in opposition to the general weal. The Governor is called upon to remember that he has been appointed to rule over a Protestant colony, and that, whatever his individual views may be, he is bound to bear in mind that the Catholics are but a section of the community; and that he has no right in matters relating to the education of the Chinese to use his influence in favour of one religious denomination over another. It appears even that the large bulk of the Catholic community themselves are seriously discontented with the manner in which influence of this kind has been brought to play in regard to secular matters. The last mail only brings intelligence that Mr. ROMANO has been superseded as Consul-General for Portugal through what both the papers in the colony do not hesitate to denounce as "priestly intrigue." The act has been the subject of great excitement in the colony, where there is no doubt the feel-

ing on such matters is—and with only too good reason—increasing to a most undesirable and most dangerous intensity. If such priestly influence can be brought to bear upon the Portuguese Government in Europe, it is easy to conceive the mischief it may work with the Governor on the spot.

On the other hand, we are glad to note that many of the fears so generally felt respecting Mr. POPE HENNESSY'S intentions regarding what is termed "class legislation" have turned out to be unfounded. It was quite natural that, at first sight, he should have viewed with suspicion measures which, looked at from a purely abstract point of view, seemed calculated to place one section of the community, and that the most numerous and indirectly influential, at an undue disadvantage. Inquiry, however, seems to have convinced his Excellency that what really seemed an oppression was in reality a boon to those whose cause he had, somewhat over ardently, espoused. The peculiar position of Hong Kong had long rendered it the favourite place of refuge for all who found their native province an inconvenient residence. Not merely a political but a social "Cave of Adullam," all who were in trouble resorted to it as the best means of avoiding inconvenient inquiries as to their past lives. It was of course natural that the refugees should number in their ranks some few who merited rather the sympathies than the hatred of their involuntary hosts. Thus at the present moment Hong Kong offers a secure asylum to the once famous leader of the "Small Knife Rebels" of Amoy, whose doings are graphically recorded in a paper in the *China Review* from the pen of Mr. HUGHES. But the majority are naturally enough from a class who have offended social rather than political law.

To satisfactorily govern so undesirable a body of residents stringent laws were found necessary. Up to the end of 1865 what may be termed the Singapore fashion of government prevailed—with the result that on an average seventy-two piracies per annum took place within Hong Kong waters, while on land some ten crimes of violence per week loaded the list of her criminal calendar. Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, who was sent out to accomplish the trifling tasks of both rescuing the colony from impending bankruptcy and of restoring ordinary safety to its European and respectable Chinese inhabitants, was a man of no ordinary talent for governing; and amongst the first fruits of his administration were the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance (which includes what is termed the J.D.O.), the Junk Disarmament Ordinance, and a few other measures which in a few months raised Hong Kong from one of the most unpleasant to one of the safest places of residence in the Far East. As a matter of fact, *ten thousand* of the worst class of Chinese left the colony. But Sir RICHARD and those who thought with him were firm. The new legislation was stringently enforced, and in less than two years both trade and personal comfort reached a degree of safety never before experienced. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY had the sense to continue the good work of his predecessor, and when he left in April last bade farewell to a community sensible of and grateful for his action. That Mr. HENNESSY will continue in the same course is much to be desired.

The lesson taught by Hong Kong should not be without its influence to other colonies possessing large Chinese populations. Singapore and Penang possess two classes of Chinese—those who are respectable, or, in other words, have more to lose than gain by disturbance; and those to whom riot and bloodshed afford the most likely means of making something extra. Thanks to wise action on the part of recent Governors, and to the quiet, yet effective, pressure exerted through the Chinese department, which, if it did nothing else would be well worth its expense, the secret societies have at length been brought under something like control. We do not support the idea of recognition, as opposed to the total abolition of dangerous secret societies. But it must be admitted that something has been gained when any member of such organisations can be found when wanted through the unostentatious services of those whose duty it is to deal more especially with the Chinese population. But does not this fact suggest that a little more vigour in suppressing acknowledged abuses would be neither dangerous nor impolitic? If Hong Kong

can, in face of the whole moral support of the Canton province, do as it chooses with its Chinese population, why should not Singapore, with an equal European force and no larger population to deal with, do likewise? The old cry of "injury to trade" is well nigh exploded. People are beginning to see that Chinese merchants are quite as ready to see vigorous legislation put in force against Chinese blackguardism as anyone else, and that if twenty thousand *Sam Sings* were forced to leave Singapore not a dollar less would flow into either European or Chinese coffers. We commend these considerations to the Government, and trust that Sir W. ROBINSON will find its more intelligent members, backed by the representatives of the mercantile community, ready to support any measures having good government for their end.

THE amended or supplementary Order in Council for the Supreme Court of China and Japan still hangs fire, but our readers at Shanghai will be glad to know that there is no probability of the proposal to combine the duties of Judge with that of the Consul-General being carried out. Better to shut up the Court than have such an amalgamation.

OUR Hamburg correspondent notices that an official report recently published gives evidence of the increase of the German shipping trade in Siam. The number of German vessels visiting Bangkok in 1875 was sixty-six, which increased last year to 100, of which number fifty-three were from Hamburg alone.

WE understand that a section of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Meikong* have decided to take law proceedings against the Messageries Maritimes Company for the loss of baggage, &c., which it will be remembered some of them asserted at the time might have been saved.

THE regulations with reference to Chinese immigrants into Queensland, instituted by the local Government, have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject, however, to revision.

Literature, Science, &c.

A large number of books have been announced for the coming season, embracing the variety of subjects usual during the Christmas quarter. Mr. Gladstone, who appears to be acting on the principle of "otium sine literis, mors," is engaged upon a "Primer of Homer," for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s series of Literature Primers, edited by Mr. J. R. Green, but it is stated that finding his time fully occupied with his own correspondence, will not take an active part in editing that of Mr. Cobden. M. Chevalier, to whom, along with Mr. Gladstone, the late Mrs. Cobden bequeathed her husband's private papers, is also indisposed to interfere with the arrangements previously made for their publication. Messrs. George Bell and Sons promise a new edition of Kent's "Commentary on International Law," edited by Dr. J. T. Abdy. Among the forthcoming volumes of Bohn's Libraries will be Miss Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," in four volumes. Mr. Bentley will publish early in November a work on which Dr. Doran has been engaged for some years, and which is entitled "London in Jacobite Times." It will illustrate Court and City, St. James's and Tyburn, Church and Conventicle, the Stage and the Streets, in short every particular of Jacobite times in the metropolis.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) publishes the text of the Chefoo Convention with a mourning border round the section relating to Opium. In commenting upon the Convention it is stated:—"If Lord Derby advises Her Majesty to ratify, the Chinese Government will not be able indeed directly to exclude Indian opium, but they will be able to tax it at their pleasure, and could increase the inland burdens upon the drug *pari passu* with their success in putting down the poppy growth in China." This statement seems somewhat strange in view of the fact that the editor does not overlook that the Chinese Government is at present able to tax opium inland at pleasure. He holds, however, the fact to be that the Chinese Government can at present levy only so much duty as their internal Customs stations can collect; and that it is manifest that a drug so easily smuggled when once it has got into native hands, and is scattered over great cities like Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton, can only be partially controlled by the Custom officers. The new regulation would enable the Chinese to collect the internal dues as well as the import duty before the drug leaves the custody of the

Custom-house. For this reason it is considered that the anticipation of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that the drug will be practically delivered into the hands of the Chinese Government to deal with it as it pleases, is not without ground.

From Seatow to Canton Overland. By Herbert A. Giles of H.B.M. Consular Service. London: Trübner and Co.—The above little work gives a very interesting account of a journey performed by the author, who was instructed to proceed to Hui-chou-fu to verify the good faith of the Chinese Government in regard to the proclamation respecting the Margary murder. It gives a good insight into Chinese life, and it is to be hoped that others who have occasion to travel inland in China will follow Mr. Giles's example, and publish the account of their journeys in pamphlet form—as notwithstanding our long commercial intercourse with China our information as to the interior of the country is still sadly deficient.

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for this month, gives a portion of the account, by the Rev. J. R. Wolfe, of Bishop Burdon's visitation tour in Fukien. Speaking of the Mission at Siu Hung, he says:—

We rose early, and after breakfast proceeded to the little church at the head of the village. It was well filled; most of the Christians were present, and a number of heathen men and women. After the baptismal service, the Bishop delivered a most earnest and appropriate address to the assembled Christians, and then confirmed the twenty-six candidates that were presented to him, as they knelt in order before him at the Communion rails. After this, thirty-six of the Christians partook of the Lord's Supper. It was to me a deeply interesting service. Here in this little village, buried high up among the mountains, away from the haunts of civilization and refinement, were administered the most solemn services of the Church, by one of her chief pastors, to a congregation of simple but earnest Christian men and women, who, not very long ago, were poor, blind, ignorant idolaters, without hope and without God in the world. Surely it was a sight over which the angels in heaven rejoiced. It was an event well calculated to make a missionary's heart glad, and to encourage him still to sow the seed beside all waters with redoubled energy and increased faith. I trust it had this effect upon my poor wavering spirit. It was a seasonable rebuke to my sinking faith.

Street Life in London. By J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. London, Sampson Low and Co. The October number of this publication has for its subjects the "London Boardmen" and "Mush-fakers" and "Gingerbeer makers." The mush-fakers are itinerant menders and makers of umbrellas, and some interesting details are given of the curious manner in which the trade is conducted, and the ruses which are resorted to by itinerant street-vendors to parcel off old umbrellas for new upon unsuspecting purchasers.

In *The Gospel in China* (published for the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England) for this month, a well-deserved tribute is paid to the memory of the late Rev. Carstairs Douglas, in the form of a history of his career, written by Mr. John M. Douglas, one of his brothers. He says in his concluding remarks:—

Only those who knew Dr. Douglas well can understand how entirely he devoted himself to that work, to which in the bloom of his youth he gave himself—the work of his Master, in China. 'With regard to it, he might emphatically have said, "This one thing I do." His studies, his work of every kind, even his hours of relaxation, were directed to the one end of building up the Church of Christ in this land. To this his conversation ever turned; on this his thoughts ever ran; and ran, not in the shape of vague day-dreams, but in the way of planning and arranging some practical work, or of preparing for such work. The amount of work he could get through was almost incredible; and no doubt the secret of it was that he never rested. He did the work of one man in active evangelistic labour, and another man's work in his study and with the mission students—all directed to the one end; the bringing of China to the feet of Christ.

The *Contemporary* for October contains a paper by the Bishop of Salisbury on "The Divine Guidance of the Church," in which the right rev. prelate, in reply to Mr. Lyttelton's paper in the August number, amplifies and supports the theory sketched out in his Bampton Lectures in 1868. That theory, while admitting the existence of an undeniable personal priesthood which belongs to every Christian man duly admitted into the membership of the Church, also insists upon there being a "collective priesthood" appointed by apostolic ordination to exercise upon the individual members the sacred powers of the Church. Professor Beyschlag contributes the first part of an elaborate examination and refutation of the arguments of the modern German critics who have attacked the authenticity of St. John's Gospel; and Mr. Alex. T. Innes, in his second paper on "The Trial of Jesus Christ," deals with the Roman trial. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould directs attention to the "Early Christian Greek Romances," some of which are of remarkable beauty. For those who take special interest in industrial questions, Mr. George Howell provides an almost exhaustive essay upon the action of Trades Unions with regard to apprentices, in which he makes some judicious comments upon the efforts now being put forth for the promotion of technical education.

To the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Blachford contributes an article on "The Integrity of the British Empire," written apparently with no very definite object, but in which his lordship asks, "those who are most keenly set on maintaining the integrity of the Empire to examine accurately what is the meaning

of these words, not, of course, with regard to India and the Crown colonies, in respect to which England really possesses Imperial powers and duties, but as to the constitutional colonies which govern themselves." Mr. Gladstone contributes, under the title of "The Colour-Sense," an elaborate disquisition on the doctrine that colour was little known to the ancients, presenting the results which he has obtained from a study of Homer.

In *Blackwood* this month the story of "Pauline" is brought to a conclusion. "The Khedive's Egypt and our Route to India" forms the subject of a thoughtful article. The course of the war is reviewed in a paper entitled "The Storm in the East," in which the writer suggests for the consideration of those who so persistently clamour for the overthrow of the Turkish Government that as nothing could be more surprising than the exhibition of military capacity which the Turks have suddenly made, "may they not, under the pressure of necessity, give evidence of an unsuspected ability in civil matters?"

In the *Dublin University*, Mr. J. W. Ozanne, who resided some years in Roumania, gives an interesting sketch of its history, and contends that Turkey can no longer possess the slightest right to regulate the fate of the Danubian Principalities, while Russia has equally lost every claim to a hearing in the matter from the manner in which time after time it has thrown its promises to the winds. The result of the war will show what is best to be done, but "it is for Europe, and Europe alone, when the opportunity arrives, to decide whether Roumania shall form an independent kingdom under King Charles I., or once more resume its position, now happily of easy vassalage, under the tutelage of the Porte, in the interests of the general peace, and for the better maintenance of the balance of power."

Mr. Gladstone also contributes a paper to *Macmillan* on "The Dominions of Odysseus, and the Island Group of the Odyssey," and expresses a hope that some worshipper of Homer may yet be induced to undertake on the spot, with the whole evidence of the text fresh in his mind, a closer and more comprehensive examination than has yet been made of the topography of Ithaca in all its material points.

For lovers of light literature *Temple Bar* contains, among other articles, four more chapters of "A Blue Stocking," three of "Cherry Ripe," a biographic sketch of the famous actress, Mrs. Jordan, and a paper on Clubs and Club Life. *Belgravia* is scarcely so attractive as usual, though some "Random Notes," by Mark Twain, are worth reading.

The *Academy* states that Sir Joseph Hooker is expected to arrive at Kew, from his botanical journey in the United States, about the 10th of October. From Colorado, where his collection of plants exceeded expectation, he crossed, in company with Professor Asa Gray, to the Yosemite Valley, the home of the "big trees," and subsequently visited San Francisco and Sacramento. All Sir Joseph's friends will rejoice over the success of his interesting expedition.

Since the Franco-German war, German officers are expected to add a knowledge of Russian to their linguistic attainments. Our Government having now resolved to follow this example, the Russian language will hereafter be included among the subjects upon which candidates for commissions are examined.

It is stated that Mr. Delane has resigned the editorship of the *Times*, and that Mr. Chenery, the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, will be his successor. Professor Chenery, to whose chair no salary and no duties are assigned, has been connected for many years with the staff of the leading journal.

Correspondence.

SALES OF TEA BY AUCTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Will you permit me to correct what appears to me to be a popular error, which is constantly repeated in regard to the weekly auction sales of Tea? It is customary to condemn them and the "Sphinx of the Tea market" as the cause of them in no measured terms as though the low prices were exclusively attributable to them. Now it must be evident that the mode of sale cannot continuously affect the range of prices, but that these must be regulated simply by the relation between supply and demand. An auction *per se* is not more calculated to produce low prices than high. Its theory (Dutch auctions, I suppose, excepted) is that it does the latter; and we can easily perceive the unreasonableness of the outcry if we conceive an opposite state of the market to that which has long been existing. Imagine that there were about 20,000,000 lbs. short export of common Congous, what would be the effect of successive auctions then? Clearly to "send the market up"—as the expression would be, or rather to make the necessary rising tendency of the market at such time practically apparent. The cause of this would not be, the auction, but the short export; and in precisely the same way, in my opinion, the cause of the flatness which has existed for common Teas has certainly not been the periodical sales but the excessive shipments.—I am, &c.,
A CHINA MERCHANT.

London, Oct. 1, 1877.

THE LAW COURTS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Although there is very little likelihood, in face of the facts familiar to all who are acquainted with China, that the Government will be induced to relinquish extraterritoriality by such arguments as are adduced in the letter you publish from Mr. Chesson, I cannot allow it to pass without raising my voice against the absurdity of the practice of hunting up grievances for the Chinese which they would never dream of finding out for themselves, and which have, when the true facts are known, no real foundation. The pamphlet from which Mr. Chesson quotes, "Two Episodes of recent Anglo-Chinese History," is well-known to emanate from Mr. Drummond, of the Shanghai Bar, and to be influenced by even more than the amount of bias naturally to be expected from an advocate in a given cause. Mr. Drummond's standing at the Shanghai Bar was at the time he wrote the pamphlet something between two or three years, and his knowledge of the subject and of the feelings of the Chinese with regard to it cannot assuredly be placed against that of Sir Thomas Wade, with over thirty years' intimate acquaintance with their language and their legal institutions and proceedings. I should be quite content to leave Mr. Chesson his "well-known" member of the Shanghai Bar against Sir Thomas Wade, whose emphatic opinion you quote in your article, but I can, from a lengthened residence in China, add my own testimony that a large number of Chinese would have far more confidence in a single English judge than in one assisted by a Chinese Assessor. At least they would feel certain that nothing like bribery could be exerted, a security they can never feel in regard to their own judges. I can quote a case within my own knowledge where a merchant had a dispute with a Chinaman, which if pushed would have involved a claim against the Chinaman, which consequently would have come before the Chinese authorities, but in regard to which the Chinaman of his own accord proposed to take the arbitration of the British Consul as a basis of settlement. May I ask, in conclusion, whether Mr. Chesson is aware that torture is to the present day a recognised element in Chinese judicial proceedings, and that but for the presence of a Consular Assessor in the cases in which we claim justice from them it would beyond question be resorted to? If Mr. Chesson will remove torture and otherwise reform Chinese law, I am sure our Government will be very glad to see extraterritoriality and the consequent heavy expenses for the law courts in China and Japan removed also.—I am, &c.,
JUS IN PERSONAM.
London, October 2, 1877.

THE CONVENTION AND THE GERMAN TREATY.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—With reference to the remarks which you make upon the delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, will you allow me to call attention to one very important bearing of the question, which does not appear to have been noticed as much as it deserves. The German Minister at Peking is at the present time engaged in negotiating for the revision of the Treaty between China and his country; and many of the points which have been raised with respect to the Chefoo Convention will be settled by him—among others the vexed Lekin dues question. If, therefore, we go on as at present, delaying the ratification of our Convention, we shall drift into the position of having to accept the treaty as agreed to by the German Minister, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause. There seems every likelihood that he will obtain from the Chinese Government all that can be obtained by peaceful means, and Great Britain, in whose hands something like eight-tenths of the whole trade with China rests will be in the dignified position of being indebted to the German Minister for the practical conclusion of negotiations which have now been going on for some three years.—I am, &c.,
London, Sept. 25, 1877.

FESTINA (VERY) LENTE.

THE LATE ACTING PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—The address which was presented by the Portuguese community to Mr. A. G. Romano, late Acting Consul-General for Portugal in this colony, well expresses the esteem and respect in which that gentleman is held among his countrymen here, and the regret they feel at his having been superseded. The news of the appointment of Mr. J. A. Barretto to be Consul took everybody, including that gentleman himself, by surprise, for Mr. Romano has always been very popular, and has never in any way given occasion for a word to be said against him. The appointment of another to the position he is so eminently qualified to fill, therefore, is a slight which is most undeserved. Mr. Romano was appointed Secretary to the Portuguese Consulate in 1861, Vice-Consul in 1867, and Acting Consul-General in January, 1876. For sixteen years he has given his unpaid services to his Government and country, and during the whole of that time no complaint has ever been lodged against him. And now, when he is justified in looking for confirmation of his acting appointment, he is coolly told that he has been superseded. No cause is alleged, no fault found with him; he is simply requested to hand over the archives of the Consulate to his successor, with-

out a word of thanks from his Government for his long and conscientious services. The Government of Macao and his countrymen here alike regret the shabby manner in which he has been treated, and the latter have fittingly expressed their feelings on the subject in the address they have presented to him. Mr. Romano is scarcely less widely respected among the British and foreign community in this colony than among the Portuguese residents, and they unite in regretting the injustice done to him, the more so as there is good reason to believe that it is the result of priestly intrigue. In no other direction can Mr. Romano have offended. But his liberal views and independent spirit have no doubt given umbrage to the ecclesiastical authorities, and hence the intrigues which have led to his removal from office. It is a great pity that the Lisbon Government should lend so ready an ear to ecclesiastical representation, for by doing so they have lost the services of a good and faithful representative. Mr. Romano has very properly sent in his resignation as Vice-Consul, for he could not continue to hold office under the circumstances. He has a right, moreover, to know what accusation has been made against him. The meanest criminal is not condemned without first knowing the charge preferred against him, and it would be shamefully unjust to refuse Mr. Romano. It is to be hoped, however, that the Portuguese Government will repair the injustice done and fittingly reward Mr. Romano's lengthy and valuable services.

Publishing the above in your valuable paper will oblige,—
Yours faithfully,
Hong Kong, Aug. 25.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10½ to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 22½ to 23½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27½ to 28½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.647½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.611½; Suez Canal, f.691½; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 103 to 105.

The interim or half-yearly dividends to be declared at the October meetings of the India and China Banks are as follows:—Chartered Mercantile, 4; Chartered Bank, 3 (not at the rate of 9 per cent., as stated in our last; National Bank, 3; Agra Bank, 2½ per cent.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China announces a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which will be paid to shareholders on the London register on the 15th inst. The distribution is the same as for the corresponding period in 1876. The half-yearly meeting of the Bank is convened for the 16th inst.

The general meeting of the Singapore Gas Company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 23rd inst., to receive the report of the directors and the balance-sheet and accounts for the half-year ending June 30. The report is as follows:—

The balance-sheet to 30th June, 1877, shows the financial position of the company. The directors have written off for depreciation of works and plant, and off the expenses of first establishment, as per balance-sheet, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The profit for the half-year, after writing off these sums, amounts to £2,323 3s. 2d., which together with £626 18s. 3d. the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £2,950 18s. 5d.; out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the amounts called and paid up on the preference and original capital; the balance of 4653 11s. 11d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend is payable on November 20.

Rumours have been current during the week of further failures in Java, owing to the late speculative operations in sugar, but in well-informed quarters we understand that the difficulties have been arranged.

Telegrams from Hong Kong announce that owing to the turn of exchanges in India shipments of silver to the extent of about £350,000 have been made to Calcutta.

Mr. McIver the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Hong Kong, who was booked by the first mail of November, has postponed his departure until March.

Consequent to some extent upon the advices from China of an advance there, there has been a slightly better feeling in the Tea market, which has been increased by the fact that the latest telegrams speak very confidently of an ultimate deficiency of 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 lbs. At the same time the market here presents an appearance such as would put a stop to further shipments, were it realised at the ports. The bulk of the teas placed during the week have been from 6½d. to 1s., and while the importers are losing, the retailers must be realising handsome profits, there being very little tea selling under 2s. per lb. in the shops. One cause which has tended to improve the tone of the market slightly is that there have been large orders for common teas, a syndicate of German and Russian firms having been formed to supply the Russian Commissariat. A noticeable feature has been that small supplies of Japanese leaf made into "black" have been received, and are said to have produced satisfactory results.

Several parcels of old season's red leaf have been sold at low prices, and "fair to good" useful Congous ex *Galley of Lorne*, recently arrived from Hankow, realised at public sale only 7½d. to 9d. per lb. All tea with quality fairly maintains its value, and will undoubtedly run into short supply as the season advances.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended 29th ult. was 3,855,006 lbs. or a decrease of about 6½ per cent. Of this total, 2,314,245 lbs. was for home consumption, 802,821 lbs. was removed coastwise, 573,910 lbs. was exported, 152,552 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,478 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty paid during the week amounted to £57,856, against £57,254 in the previous week, or an increase of 1 per cent.

The Silk market, though still disappointing, shows some signs of improvement, which it is hoped may be the prelude to a more satisfactory state of affairs than that for a long time existing. During the last day or two there have been some inquiries from Lyons, where the stock appears to be entirely exhausted. Prices have in consequence been firmer, and the tendency of holders is to demand higher rates. The manufacturers have, as has long been foreseen likely to prove the case, evidently over-stayed their time; and the fact that the tone of the market is better at the present moment is the more encouraging when it is remembered that business generally continues bad. One good feature in the Silk market is that for some time past the silks held have been drifting into strong hands, by which they are likely to be firmly held.

In the Produce Markets business has become very quiet, and the tendency towards improvement noticeable last week is not maintained. The advance in the Bank rate of discount has exercised little if any influence. A dull tone has pervaded the Coffee market, and prices are slightly lower. Sugar is very flat, and transactions have been greatly restricted. Rice has continued dull, but there is a slight improvement at the close. The activity in Spices is increasing. Gambier is quiet and lower. Tin shows a slight advance, Straits being quoted £66 10s., Banca £69 10s. to £70 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

It is announced that the founders' shares of the Suez Canal Company, which were recently sold at f.12,800, have, within the past few days, changed hands at f.13,700. It is already estimated that the dividend on them, which was f.208 for 1876, will reach nearly f.400 for the present year, as 10 per cent. of all the increase in the net earnings is divided among these shares, which are only 1,000 in number. The receipts, as recently shown already at the end of August, exceeded by over two millions those at the same date in 1876, and but for the million which is to be expended during the year, and annually for thirty years, in improving the canal, the profits would have permitted a dividend of f.500 on the founders' shares.

A correspondent at Shanghai writes:—As consignees of cargo in China often suffer by deviations in voyages, for the sole benefit of the owners, I think it is well to call your attention to the fact that the *Galatea*, one of the Hamburg line, had a very tempting offer when just on the point of starting with a full cargo for London, to tow the *Oceanic* to Hong Kong, for £1,500, but the captain and agents very properly refused it, as it involved a risk which might be very prejudicial to the interests of his shippers.

The practice which prevails among some of the wharf and dock companies of making a return of 35 per cent. on landing rent and charges has lately attracted some notice. It is certainly of an unsatisfactory character, as some merchants here make an allowance in consequence to their constituents whilst others do not. It would be far better that a net charge should be made.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the London partner of Messrs. Van Oordt and Co., merchants of Yokohama, it was resolved to liquidate by arrangement, Mr. James Waddell being appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection of the principal creditors.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. announce that they have opened a branch at 40, Dickinson-street, Manchester, which will be conducted under the management of Mr. Charles J. Sassoon, who is duly authorised to act and sign for the firm there.

The traffic receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in September 1877, were £18,445. The total receipts from January 1 to September 30, 1877, were £151,449, and in the corresponding months, in 1876, £154,868, do. do., 1875, £124,923.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of September amounted to £35,440, and to £33,785 in the corresponding period of 1876. The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for September amounted to £22,113, and to £19,024 for September 1876.

Bar Silver has steadily advanced during the week, considerable amounts having been sold at 55d. 5½d. and 55½d. per oz.; the last is the closing rate. There has been but little enquiry for Mexican dollars for export, consequently the bulk of those lately arrived were sold at refining prices, 53 d. per oz. With the improvement in the price of silver a corresponding rise in dollars may be looked for, and 53½d. may be considered as the nearest quotation.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Cathay*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of the next outward mail, has on board the subjoined amounts of bullion and specie:—For Bombay, bar silver, £379,500; Calcutta, bar silver, £180,000; Alexandria, gold, £60,000; Penang, Mexican dollars, £50,000; Galle, Mexican dollars, £20,000; Madras, gold coin, £10,000.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d.s.	
Colombo	1s. 8 11-16d. to 1s. 8 7d.	
Singapore	3s. 9 1/2d. to 3s. 9 3/4d.	
Hong Kong	3s. 9 1/2d. to 3s. 9 3/4d.	
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2 1/2d.	

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9 1/2d.	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3 1/2d.	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 7 1/2d.	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 7 1/2d.	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5 1/2d.	per oz.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The public sales of Thursday are reported upon as follows:—9,022 packages sold without reserve at the following prices:—1,701 chests Congou at 7 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per lb.; 5,083 half-chests ditto at 6 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/2d.; 1,113 half-chests Souchong at 7d. to 11 1/2d.; 180 packages Gunpowder at 1s. 3 1/2d. to 2s. 4 1/2d.; 134 half chests Imperial at 6 1/2d. to 1s. 0 1/2d.; 218 ditto Young Hyson at 6 1/2d. to 1s. 4 1/2d.; 593 packages Hyson at 5 1/2d. to 1s. 8d. The prices obtained exhibit no improvement on the last week's auction, new season's Moning in chests at 9d. comparing favourably with private sales at 11d., and 320 half-chests Congou at 10 1/2d. are about 2d. cheaper than similar quality sold a fortnight since. New season's red leaf went irregularly, the medium kinds from 11 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/2d., as has usually been the case lately, show a margin of about 15 per cent. below private contract prices. Moyune Gunpowder and Young Hyson sold lower at this auction, although a stronger feeling is reported in the private market. Hyson in cases brought unusually low prices.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is no improvement to report in our market during the past week. Although the deliveries continue large and there is a fair amount of export business doing, the quantity offering is more than ample for all wants. Prices show no material change since our last, common Teas being well maintained by export orders. The better kinds are generally dull of sale, except when the Teas have special point or character to attract attention. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have again sold at auction at a shade lower quotations; common to good common of old import have sold at previous prices. In new season's prices have been rather easier; fair kinds are without improvement; medium to good and fine kinds show no change in prices, but the demand is limited. In finest but little has been done. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold at the decline last quoted; common to good common remain without change, the demand for export being good. Fair kinds of Oopak sell cheaply at 10 1/2d. to 11d. per lb.; fair to good medium, as also good to fine kinds, are dull of sale generally, unless for parcels with special attraction. In finest a few sales have made at rather lower prices. New-make kinds: Common have sold from 8d. to 8 1/2d. per lb., being previous rates; fair to good are in moderate demand, without alteration in prices. Oolongs: The common to fair kinds have been inquired for at public sales' prices, but holders generally require more money; good to fine sell slowly at previous prices. Souchongs: The demand is fairly steady, and prices show no material change. Scented Teas: Canton Capers have sold slowly at rather below last week's prices. Orange Pekoes remain without change. Foochow Capers are still difficult to move, there being little if any demand. Orange Pekoes: Finest kinds show no change; good to fine sell slowly at rather under previous rates. Green Teas: The bulk of the business continues to be at public sale, where prices are rather irregular. Fine Young Hysons have sold rather better. The public sales have been rather smaller, comprising 13,894 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says:—Our market has been in a very unsatisfactory state throughout the past month, and though a large business has been doing, it has been effected with much difficulty. Several causes have contributed to the present position of things—first, the immense amount of Tea which has lately been placed before the dealers, particularly Common Congous, ranging in price from 7d. to 11d. per lb., which has been greatly in excess of requirements; and, secondly, business in the country continues exceedingly dull from the effects of the recent strikes, and the bad harvest generally announced. The present cruel and unjust Russo-Turkish War also is not without its baneful reflex action upon all trading matters. Clearances from 1st January to 29th ult:—

	Home Use.	Exports.	Total.	Excess.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1877 ...	113,233,708	25,628,579	138,862,287	6,603,052
1876 ...	111,986,245	20,272,990	132,259,237	

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says:—During the last day or two there have been orders for Chinas and Japans in this market from Lyons, where the stocks of Silk appear to be very small, and although the prices offered do not generally tempt holders, still it is an important feature that Continental manufacturers have again to supply their wants here.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says:—During the earlier part of last month there was a decided reaction from the depression of

August, and for some days an active business set in, and prices quickly recovered a large portion of the recent decline; this however did not last long, and as business became again restricted, prices of some descriptions slightly gave way; latterly a fresh demand has sprung up, and prices of nearly all descriptions show a hardening tendency. In China Silk the principal business has been in common to good Tatsees, and as these classes are now in limited supply, holders decline to sell at anything under the full market price of the day. Cantons have not been in much request, and to effect sales a slight concession in price has had to be made. In Japan Silk some rather large speculative purchases have been made, but consumers have hitherto declined to operate beyond their immediate requirements, although prices as compared with other Silks appear cheap. Italian Silk, which was offered at very low prices a short time ago, is now held for higher rates. Deliveries of Silk from the warehouses are 2,727 bales, against 2,615 bales in August, and 5,923 bales in September, 1876.

	STOCKS.		IMPORTS.		DELIVERIES.	
	Sept. 30.	1876.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1876.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1876.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Bengal ...	912	417	931	460	3,400	762
China ...	9,637	17,457	17,889	15,885	25,925	15,363
Canton ...	4,266	6,811	2,803	3,492	5,256	4,549
Japan ...	2,417	8,162	3,699	4,554	6,040	3,269

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.		
Tantlee, No. 1	None.	
" No. 2	19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.	
" No. 3	19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.	
" Blue Elephant	18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	
Yuenfaa and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	
Yuenfaa Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	
Long feel	11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	
Canton	11s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.	
Chinese Thrown	14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	
JAPAN.		
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 9d. to 21s. 0d.	
Idah, (None)		
Sodai, No. 2	16s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.	
Oshin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	
Kakidah	17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.	
Hateho-gee	None.	
Mashlah	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.	
Acchezan	13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.	

Messrs. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular dated September 20th says:—The course of the market during the month under review has been varying and uncertain. In the first week of the interval a fairly active demand was noticed, then European advices coming to hand showing a weaker condition of those markets checked operations here for quantities, and buyers have since taken only sufficient to cover their daily wants, and that they have been justified in their course is proved by the almost daily weakening of prices in a market so very lightly stocked with available silk. Later reports of an improvement in the tone of the Eastern and European markets have had no perceptible effect on the disposition of consumers, and the outlook for any material change for the better, is at present very unpromising.

COFFEE.—The market has exhibited a dull tone throughout the week, and small supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction, partly in second hands, have gone off slowly at easier rates; Native Ceylon has sold steadily. Plantation has realised, triage 85s. to 86s., small 100s. to 101s., bold 112s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., pea-berry 113s. to 113s. 6d., low middling 103s. 6d. to 106s., middling to good middling 109s. to 112s., 305 bags ordinary Onvah Native have been sold at 87s. 6d. to 88s. Of other East India 202 bags Java sold, low mixed at 79s. 6d. to 80s., ordinary at 85s. 6d. Of 223 bags Singapore offered 65 bags bold Campar sort sold at 80s. 6d., the rest bought in, unpicked Bally at 76s.

COTTON.—There has been more demand, and a larger business has been done at advanced rates. The sales for the week are about 11,000 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5d. to 5 1/2d., middling fair to good; Western Madras 4 1/2d. to 5 7-16d., middling fair to good; Coconada 5 1/2d., good fair; Salem 5d., middling; Bengal 4 1/2d. to 5 1/2d., fair to good; Machine Ginned Broach 6 1/2d., good; Dhollera 5 1/2d., good fair. For arrival, Tinnivelly 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d. May to August, good fair; American 6 1/2d. to 6 3/4d. October to December, middling (1 m clause).

COCONUT OIL.—The market has been steady but quiet. Cochin has ruled at 43s. 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes is quoted £39, and a few puncheons have been sold at £39 10s. per ton.

GAMBIER.—There has been less inquiry, and of 534 bags cubes offered only 100 bags damaged sold, good, rather dark, first-class at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. For arrival 200 ton slate June sailing has been sold at 20s. ex ship all faults, being cheaper.

GALLS.—About 150 cases China have been sold during the week at 54s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—At the auctions 1 case rather ordinary block sold at £17. Of 90 cases Sumatra 10 cases fine sold at £14 7s. 6d. to £14 12s. 6d., and 7 cases dark seconds at £5 17s. 6d. to £6 10s., the remainder bought in at £6 5s. to £8 according to quality, almondy thirds at £5, and ordinary at 55s.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 84 cases offered 45 cases sold, good squares 48s., good fair saucers 47s. 6d., yellowish 47s., and 5 bags Carnauba yellow grey at 65s. 6d. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 35 tins Tonquin offered 33 tins sold, pile 1, chiefly bally and skinny pods with a few rather hard 45s. to 46s. 6d., rather bally to fair shaped with some rather skinny and hard at 42s.; pile 2, hard, rough and skinny but genuine 31s. 6d.; pile 3, mixed bally partly rough skinny and doubtful 13s. to 13s. 6d., wet pickings 19s. 6d. Of 32 packages Yunnan 14 caddies sold, dry rather hard, &c., at 31s. to 31s. 6d. One parcel trimmings sold at 1s. 4d. and 1 tin skins at 4s. Of 33 tins grain 3 tins fair to good sold at 55s. to 67s., and 1 bottle at 45s. per oz.

PEPPER.—Black: Small quantities at auction were chiefly disposed of at steady rates; 456 bags Singapore sold, greyish at 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d., fair at 3 3/4d.; 248 bags Penang sold at 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d., 100 bags Saigon

bought in at 4d. **White:** Large supplies, amounting to 1,180 bags, at auction, met a steady demand, and a good part sold at previous rates. Of 1,108 bags Singapore 600 bags sold, old brownish at 6d. fair at 6½d., good fair at 6½d. to 6¾d., good 6¾d., fine bold at 6¾d. to 6½d.; 72 bags Penang bought in at 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

PENANG CANES.—20,000 were bought in 2d.

RATTANS.—At auction 1,178 bundles (9 tons) damaged Singapore sold at £9 to £12 10s. per ton.

RHUBARB.—Of 126 cases China offered 110 cases sold, fair rather mixed 2s. to 2s. 2d., ordinary to pinky fracture with some rather dark 1s. to 1s. 6d., small roots pale and rather dark fracture 11d. to 1s., rather inferior 10d.

RICE.—There has been more inquiry for floating cargoes, and business has been done at steadier rates. Two cargoes have been sold, viz., the Vaeni, 1,400 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Antwerp, and the Aquila, 1,106 tons Neeransie, off coast, at 10s. 2½d. for Antwerp.

SPICES.—A general improvement is observable. **Cassia Ligna:** In auction of 1,000 boxes unworked about 600 boxes sold at barely the previous value, chiefly at 45s. 6d., good at 47s. **Cinnamon China:** 40 bags bought in at 6d. **Cloves:** With a good demand for Zanzibar 149 bales at auction sold readily at a further advance of ¼d. per lb., middling at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d., good at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. 21 cases Ambony chiefly sold at 1s. 6d. 28 cases Penang chiefly sold at 2s. 0½d. **Nutmegs:** Of 81 cases 14 boxes Penang only about 30 cases sold at 1d. advance for bold, but small were easier; average 76 nuts to the lb. sold at 3s. 11d., 79 and 78's at 3s. 10d., 82's at 3s. 9½d., 86's at 3s. 8½d., 87's at 3s. 7½d., 112 to 115's at 2s. 4d., 154 to 146's at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., 116 to 117's bought in at 2s. 6d.; 10 cases lined Java bought in at 1s. 2d. **Mace** has again met a good demand, and 18 cases Penang sold at firm rates, pickings at 11d., old and ordinary dark and red at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d., low middling to middling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a decidedly dull tone, and at the public sales there has been little demand except on lower terms, which holders have been unwilling to accept, and consequently nearly the whole of the supplies at the public sales have been bought in, while by private contract business has been almost entirely suspended. On the 28th ult. privately 6,000 bags clayed China were sold at 24s. 6d. On the 1st inst. for arrival 100 tons Native Penang, near at hand, were sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. The proportion of each description of Raw Sugar delivered for home consumption and exported at the port of London for the first thirty-nine weeks of the year 1877 has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
British West India	78,882	Mauritius	5,496
Beetroot	40,726	Penang	4,481
Manila and China	30,898	Porto Rico, &c.	2,994
Bengal	16,016	Cuba	1,180
Madras	12,625	Java	730
Egyptian	7,476	Havana	260
Brazil	5,869		
		Total	207,634

SAGO.—The large supply of 3,102 bags offered by auction met a fair demand, and 2,100 bags sold, chiefly small pearl at steady rates, grey to fair small at 16s. to 16s. 9d., good bright at 17s. 6d., superior at 20s. 6d., good large at 21s. to 21s. 6d., medium bought in at 19s.

TAPIOCA.—Supplies continue to consist almost exclusively of Singapore, of which 1,296 bags were chiefly sold at previous rates, ordinary small and grey at 2½d., middling to good at 2½d. to 2¾d., fine at 2½d. **Pearl:** Of 310 bags about 220 bags sold, medium at 20s., being steady, bullets at 30s., or 1s. lower.

TIN.—Early in the week the market became firmer, and the quotation for Straits advanced to £67 per ton. Subsequently the value has again slightly receded, and business has been done at £66 to £66 10s. per ton. Banca is quoted £69 10s. to £70, Billiton £67 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The increased activity in Liverpool has imparted additional strength to the tone of this market, but only a moderate amount of business has been done in both Yarns and Goods. Prices remain quotably unaltered, full rates are held for, and the tendency is decidedly against buyers.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7 lbs.	5 2½	to 7 3½		
Do. do.	41 in.	8 lbs.	6 2½	to 8 7		
Do. do.	41½ in.	7 lbs.	6 0½	to 7 8½		
Do. do.	42 in.	8 lbs.	6 10	to 8 1½		
Do. do.	42½ in.	9 lbs.	7 8½	to 9 5½		
Do. do.	43 in.	10 lbs.	9 4½	to 10 3½		
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6 lbs.	4 3½	to 4 11		
Do. do.	34 in.	7 lbs.	4 9	to 5 5	1-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans)	34 in.	7 lbs.	5 3	to 6 9	9-16	
Do. do.	36 in.	8 lbs.	6 3	to 7 9	13-16	
Madapolams	37 in.	20s. 8oz.	2 2	to 2 5	11-16	
Grey Jacquets	39 in.	20s. 1oz.	2 6	to 2 7	1-32	
Grey Drills	39 in.	14 lbs.	8 6½	to 10 9½		
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8 lbs.	6 10½	to 8 7½		
White Spot Shirtings	36 in.		9 6			
Brocade do.	36 in.		9 9			
Damasks	36 in.		16 5½			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24		0 9½	to 0 10½		
Do. do. do.	28-32		0 9½	to 0 11½		
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42		0 10½	to 0 11½		

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 10s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 8s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in coils, ½ and ¾ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6½d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6½d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £71 in Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £26 15s. to £21; do, other brands, £20 2s. 6d. to £20 7s. 6d.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £27 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Sept 15	Jan van Brakel	De Roever	Padang	New York
22	Davidson	Clark	Batavia	Do.
23	Patroclus (s.)	Courtney	Hong Kong	London
27	Galatea (s.)	Bolme	Shanghai	Liverpool
27	Luna	Jacobsen	Rangoon	Liverpool
28	Lady Vere de Vere	Owens	Do.	Do.
28	Carl of Derby	Oliphant	Do.	Do.
28	Dunclarg	Morris	Bassein	Do.
28	Teleus	Inkster	Singapore	Do.
28	Alpheta	Stone	Rangoon	Queenstown
28	Maria	Gazzolo	Do, for London	Off Portland
28	Asteron	Basley	Do.	Scilly
28	Cleodas	Seton	Manila	Do.
28	Jules Dufauré	Camille	Southern	Hamburg
28	Fortuna Catarina	Fozzo	Rangoon	London
29	Mizap re (s.)	Parish	Shanghai	Do.
29	Inch Maronek	Robson	Rangoon	Liverpool
29	Su-rho Recchesi	Ferro	Do.	Do.
29	Ros-herz	Nielsen	Akyab, for Copenhagen	Off Scilly
29	Conrad (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
29	Jessie Osborne	Falkner	Bassein	Queenstown
29	Surrey	—	Manila, for London	Off do.
30	Joel	Horstmann	Rangoon	Do.
30	J. C. Patter	—	Bassein	Do.
30	Emma and Alice	Gibbs	Java	Greenock
30	Zorda	Lyson	Rangoon	Liverpool
30	Kudrins Castle	Cochrane	Penang	Liverpool
30	Nassau	Garnock	Hong Kong, for London	Off the Start
Oct. 1	Vesta	Gottlieb	Bassein	Antwerp
1	Olvet	Pritchard	Rangoon, for London	Off Plymouth
1	Zulema	—	Rangoon, for Copenhagen	Do.
1	Betha	Harry	Bassein, for London	Off Lizard
1	Anora	Zonno	Akyab	Queenstown
2	Secundo Tre Fanciulli	ollo	Rangoon	Do.
2	Pegasus	Powell	Do.	Do.
2	Gleumch (s.)	Hogg	Amoy	New York
3	Gu-seppe	Cabotto	Rangoon	Queenstown
3	Carmel	Donald	Do.	Do.
3	Edmund Phinney	Galut	Akyab	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Sept 20	Ladoza	Pierce	Yokohama	New York
25	Shidrecht	Willemse	Sourabaya	Ymiden
26	Nonch IV.	Gomes	Batavia	Brouwershaven
27	Vraetzoecker	V. Ilegua	Macassar	Helvoet
27	Mundin	Lepalce	Singapore	Cardiff
27	Chateaubriand	—	Do.	Penarth
27	Dorothea	—	Do.	Shields
27	Delia	Lloren	Manila	Swansea
27	Antje	Jubus	Batavia, &c.	London
29	L. J. Enten (s.)	Boon	Samarang	Brouwershaven
29	sa-rjodon (s.)	Ica	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
30	Peter	Richardson	Hong Kong	Cardiff
Oct. 1	Keso	Nowell	Singapore	Penarth
2	Zanzibar (s.)	Fox	Penang, &c.	London
3	Nemesis (s.)	McKirby	Do., &c.	Do.

See Shipping Postcard and Correspondents Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From.	For.
Sept. 29	Lorne	Foochow	London
29	Glenroy	Shanghai	New York
Oct. 3	Madura	Southampton	Batavia
3	Parsee	London	Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.

N.D.G.Q. (Dut.) Newcastle to Atchin, Aug. 11, 3 S., 21 E.

SVEA, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 19, 2 N., 22 W.

CATHERINE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 31, 26 N., 35 W.

ANGELA P., Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 22.

LUCY POPE, Akyab to Cork, Aug. 25.

TROMP, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 23, 23 N., 33 W.

CARIBOU, New York to Anjer, 6 N., 18 W.

FEAR NOUGHT, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 28, 50 N., 14 W.

VIRGIN DEL CARMEN, Penang to London, Aug. 16, 34 S., 17 E.

ELEANOR, Maulmain to Falmouth, Aug. 22, 25 S., 21 E.

KHIMJEE OODOWJEE, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 25, 13 N., 26 W.

ANGLO SAXON, Hong Kong to London, Sept. 16, 46 N., 24 W.

N.L.Q.H. (Ger.), Batavia to Rotterdam, July 14, 20 S., 5 E.

FIERY CROSS, Nagasaki to London, Sept. 28, 50 N., 12 W.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK. —Sept. 17, the National, at San Francisco, from Manila, encountered the centre of a typhoon on July 2, and sprung some masts and spars, shipped seas, and lost several sails. Ship on beams for over an hour, and on pumps being tried found the water mixed with sugar.

GIBRALTAR. —Oct. 3, Horzugin Anna; bilges clear; has been surveyed and recommended to put pumps in order; when done will reload cargo discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR. —Arrived and cleared, Sept. 24, Joseph Brown, Singapore for Trieste; 28, Serapis (str.), Samarang to Greenock.

MALTA. —Passed, Sept. 29, Caliz (str.), from Manila; 30, Diomed (str.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Glenlyon (str.), London for Singapore, &c.

GENOA.—Arrived, Sept. 29, Batavia (str.), from Samarang. Cleared, Oct. 1, Sumatra (str.), for Batavia.
RIO DE JANEIRO.—Arrived, Aug. 23, Alvington, from Rangoon.
ST. HELENA.—Arrived and sailed, from Rangoon, Sept. 4, Soukar; 6, Dapiello Padre; 11, Secondo B.; from Bassein, 6, Luctor et Emergo; from Manila, 6, Caspar; from Cebu, 6, D. nne Castle; from Hankow, 11, John R. Worcester. Passed, from Rangoon, Sept. 9, Therese; 10, Bianca.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, Aug. 29, Dexterous; Sept. 1, Stillman, B. Allen, both for Gann; Sept. 1, Vega, for Hong Kong; Ann, for Singapore.
HONOLULU.—Sailed, Sept. 10, Harriet N. Carlton, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.

AT LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle, Glenogle, Cyphreus, State of Alabama (also Yokohama and Hiogo), Glenfallach. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Bertha, Mineva.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore. For Yokohama: Devana, Laira. For Batavia, &c.: M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Star of the East.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Achilles (s.). For Shanghai: Omba. For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a downward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meat. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

PER SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel: To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: £24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 20s. To Penang: 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.
 Capital, £5,000,000. All paid up.
 Reserve Fund, £500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
 E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
 A. H. Phillips, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).

MANAGER: David McLean 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
 MANAGERS: London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Hong Kong: Hankow, Saigon, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Foochow, Hiogo, Bombay, Ningpo, Manila, Calcutta.

The Corporation grant Draftsman, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

T. W. JACKSON,
 COMMISSION AGENT
 SAN FRANCISCO

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF Mdlle. DE RICQUEMONT is situated at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysees, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

The Court of Directors do hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Corporation in THREADEEDLE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY the 1st day of October next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, at which will be declared the interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1877.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
 London, 18th September, 1877.
 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of October to the 1st day of November inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
 RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE FOLLOWING

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872 from an old inhabitant of Horingham, near Warrminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills."

am 78 years old.

Yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.—The month of September has been a remarkably quiet one in the Clyde shipbuilding trade so far as the launching of new vessels is concerned, the returns of completed work being considerably smaller than they have been for many years past. The trade is, however (says the *Glasgow Herald*) fairly well supplied with work, and the stocks are pretty well filled. In ordinary circumstances this would have been a highly satisfactory condition of matters, but owing to the long absence of the shipwrights work has proceeded exceedingly slowly, and the progress of vessels in course of construction has been very materially crippled. There were put into the water during the month in the upper district—which includes Govan, Partick, Whiteinch, Dalmuir, Scotstown, Renfrew, and Dumbarton—10 vessels, representing an aggregate tonnage of 10,651 tons, or an average of 1,065 tons. This, so far as the upper district is concerned, is an increase of 3,598 tons on the aggregate and an increase of 60 tons on the average as compared with the preceding month. Of the vessels launched four were steamers and six sailing ships. In Renfrew there were no launches during the month, and trade is not in a particularly bright condition. In Dumbarton there were two launches during the month of large vessels, which help very materially to increase the returns. In the Greenock and Port-Glasgow district there were no vessels launched during the month. In the various yards there are twenty-four vessels on the stocks, none of which are very far advanced.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE.—Several orders for new steamers have come to the Tyne. The winter prospects in this trade are not bad. Messrs. Palmer and Co., Limited, have recently got some fresh orders; the Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Company, Willington Quay, have booked two orders to build vessels for local owners; and Messrs. Swan and Co. one within the month; and other business is about.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Messageries Maritimes homeward bound steamer *Irresistible* grounded at the mouth of the Suez Canal on the 30th ult., completely stopping all traffic. She discharged her cargo, and after great efforts had been made she was got afloat again on the 3rd inst., and the passage of the Canal was reopened, after a block of three days and nights.

LAUNCHES.

On the 24th ult. there was launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Mr. Robert Thomson, jun., Southwick, an iron screw-steamer, 300 feet long, breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold 25 feet. She has been built under special survey at Lloyd's for 100 A class. She is 2,000 tons register, will carry 3,000 tons of cargo, and is built on the three-deck principle, one being of iron. She was named the *Altmore* by Miss Raussey, of Walbottle-hall, after which she was towed to the South Dock, where she will receive her engines of 200-horse power nominal, constructed by the North-Eastern Marine Engineering Company. This vessel has been built to the order of Messrs. Adam Brothers, of Aberdeen and Newcastle.

On the 22nd ult. Messrs. C. M. Palmer and Co., Jarrow, launched the screw steamer *Nerissa*, measuring 286 feet by 34½ feet by 24½ feet. Gross tonnage 1,500 tons, classed 100 A1, three-deck class, at Lloyd's. She will be engaged by direct-acting compound surface condensing engines of 140-horse power nominal. The *Nerissa* is built for Messrs. John Fenwick, of London, and is intended for the Mediterranean trade.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1835.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100. Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge, and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE

PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... £3,000,000

Reserved fund... £400,000

£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—MONSIEUR G. GIROD.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

		H.P. Tons	
Australia	Oct. 11	600 3,663	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin	Oct. 18	600 3,777	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	Oct. 27	600 3,763	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa	Nov. 1	450 2,933	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	Nov. 8	530 2,833	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindustan	Nov. 15	600 3,186	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus	Nov. 22	500 3,470	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
Brindisi ... Monday.
For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Gallé.
Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.
The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 9th Sept.

* Passengers en route to Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 81, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR
INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.
For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjung Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Gordon Castle, s.s.	2,019	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Oct. 10
Cyphrenes, s.s.	1,972	Thos. Skinner & Co.	To follow
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros & Co.	Oct. 20
Malabar, s.s.	—	Norris & Joyner	Oct. 23
Glenfallach, s.s.	—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Oct. —

LIVERPOOL.

Orestes, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 8
Meneilus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 18
Achilles, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



GILLET & BLAND, Manufacturers
by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL, CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLET & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS.
4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,
RUE NOUVELLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from £50 to £3. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Proprietor, J. TYSSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attend the trains.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c. Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension £16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES
ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension £12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passenger to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN.
PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,
ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havana, Manilla &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL
BLACKHEATH.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *scholarship* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The school is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture; their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship p. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., hardly equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions; there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

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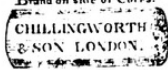
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